密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday March 15th 1919

Observations—by T. R. Jernigan

The Chinese Financial Situation

By Hollington K. Tong

Dr. Reinsch on Democracy in China

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VIII No. 3

D5 9 Ch 16

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

08-085

Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(Continued from issue of Review, March 1.)

THE Chinese would welcome the establishment of an American bank at this place, especially one authorized to issue its own notes, as they believe it would help materially toward stabilizing the local currency. Such a bank should soon have a thriving business of remittances and deposits. The Chinese claim that there is plenty of money at Changsha but that it is being hoarded on account of the disturbed local conditions. Foreign business men would also welcome the establishment of an American bank having facilities for handling remittances and foreign exchange. It would be advantageous for an American banking institution to investigate conditions in this city with a view to locating a branch here.

Antimony has remained throughout the year the most prominent metal product of the province. About 62 per cent of the total import of antimony into the United States in 1916 was from China, and Hunan province produces about 95 per cent of the total output of China. The remaining 5 per cent coming from the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow. The Hunan ores are the purest. They are reputed practically free from arsenic, carrying from 20 to 64 per cent antimony. There is an effort being made to concentrate the smelting of antimony ores in China near the place of production, and it is believed that with proper organization this country will be able to maintain the position it has secured as the world's foremost producer of this metal.

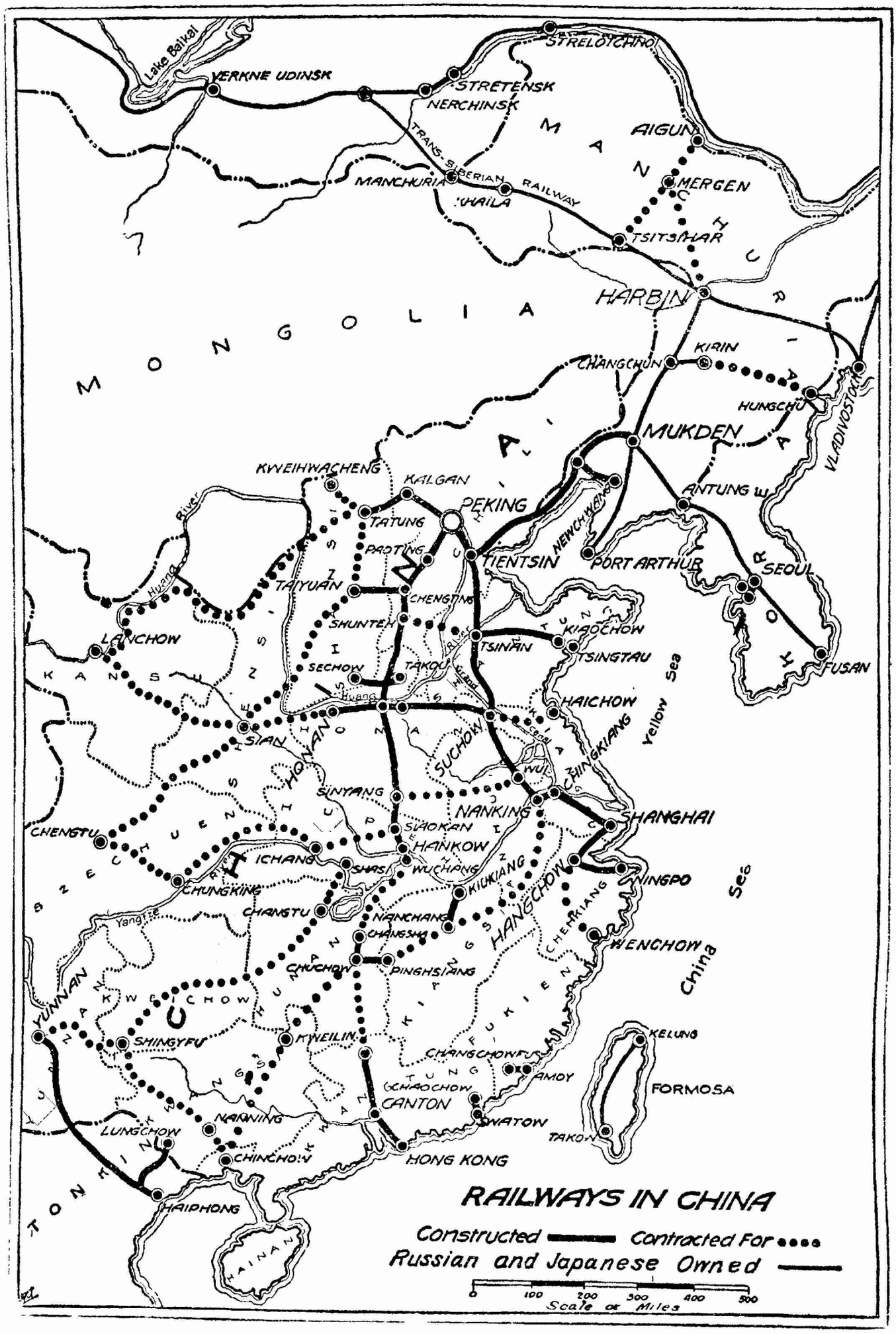
The price of antimony reached its maximum in the month of March, 1916. The past three years have demonstrated that antimony is preeminently a war metal; owing to the large demand, high prices prevailed during the latter part of 1915 and the first three months of 1916. After that time the effects of the enormously increased production of the metal began to be felt, and the market declined rapidly until in August, 1916, the price had almost reached its prewar level. Shipments of antimony ore from Bolivia and other countries fell off rapidly, and in China the production was curtailed greatly. Conditions became somewhat better toward the end of the year, but prices did not return to the previous high figures.

In 1916 a trial shipment of 20 long tons of tungsten ore or wolframite, valued at $22,892, was sent to the United States from Changsha. Shipments during 1917 amounted to 182 long tons, valued at $150,823. Deposits of this ore occur in the southern part of the province not far from the provincial boundary. The metal appears to occur in veins and outcrops among the hills in this district. The crumbled ore is found in the detritus at the foot of the hills and in the gravels of the streams. By reason of the high specific gravity of the ore, it is easily separated from the soil and gravel by a washing process known to the country people, who find it very easy to collect the ore and peddle it to dealers in near-by towns. A number of Chinese companies have endeavored to secure exclusive rights to the extraction of this ore in southern Hunan. On account of the high price commanded by tungsten during 1917 there was a great effort made by the Chinese to secure supplies for shipment, but development of the deposits was greatly hindered by the distance from transportation facilities, by disturbed conditions in the district in which the mines were located, and by the active opposition on the part of the registered Chinese firms claiming monopoly rights to develop the mines in question as against competitors.

It was reported that during the year a company was organized for the purpose of developing the manganese deposits of the province. As in the case of the development of antimony and tungsten, the Chinese, who are obtaining control of the deposits, are endeavoring to monopolize the business. This is doubtless a very natural policy for them to follow, considering the difficulties which attend the opening up of new metal deposits in Hunan.

The gross value of the trade of the port of Changsha for 1917 amounted to 27,596,811 haikwan taels, compared with 28,766,922 taels for 1916, a decrease of 1,170,111 taels. Expressed in gold the trade of Changsha for 1917 showed an increase over the previous year, the figures being $28,148,746 for 1917 and $23,827,641 for 1916. This feature of the situation is due to the rise in the value of silver. The average value of the haikwan tael was $0.8283 United States currency for 1916 and $1.02 for 1917, an increase of more than 23 per cent. The net value of foreign imports from all sources for 1917 amounted to $9,427,252, an increase of $1,184,262 over the value for 1916. Goods to the value of $1,384,164 were brought in directly from foreign countries, representing an increase of $429,036 in the value of direct imports. There is no way at the present time of estimating how much of this direct import is derived from American sources, but it is known that American glass, novelties, building hardware and machinery are being imported in increasing quantities.

(To be Continued)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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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VOLUME VIII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1919　NUMBER 3

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager　HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE funeral of the late Prince Yi in Seoul on March 1 was made the occasion of rather violent demonstration of the growing unrest of Koreans who resent Japanese rulership of their country. Koreans have been watching the proceedings of the Paris peace conference with a great deal of interest and have perhaps been too optimistic over the application of some of President Wilson's principles to the case of Korea. The Japanese censorship has operated in the usual way, keeping from the Koreans authentic accounts of the Paris proceedings and as was quite natural under the circumstances Korea was filled with wild rumors, one of them to the effect that the Paris peace conference had recognized the independence of Korea. The Koreans some time ago raised money with which to pay the expenses of a delegate to Paris. He left Shanghai about six weeks ago and is presumably now in France.

KOREAN leaders on March 1 issued a manifesto declaring the independence of Korea. The document was signed by thirty-three men and several thousand copies were distributed. The signers included a number of Christian pastors but a larger number of Buddhist priests and laymen. In fact, the movement appears to represent all classes of Korean leaders instead of the Christian converts alone as was charged in a number of Japanese official statements. Following the appearance of this manifesto, rioting broke out in a number of Korean cities. Police stations were attacked and burned, the gendarmerie called out and hundreds of arrests were made. In Seoul thousands of students left their classrooms and paraded the streets, making demonstrations at the foreign consulates. A few days lates the street car men in Seoul struck and the government printing works and tobacco

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factory were affected by strikes. On March 10 it was announced that nearly 4,000 arrests had been made.

ALTHOUGH there were stirring events in Seoul no mention of the disturbances was made in the *Seoul Press* until March 7, a week after the rioting started. The paper then published a careful account of the happenings of March 1 with no reference to subsequent events. At the same time a proclamation by Governor-General Hasegawa was issued in which the rioters were urged to keep the peace. The proclamation declared "the sovereignty of the Japanese Empire is irrevocably established in the peninsula and will never be broken in the future. . . . The mother country and Chosen, now merging into one body, make a state."

THE incidents in Korea may be rather embarrassing to Japanese aspirations at the Paris peace conference, for with Koreans rioting and demanding their independence after ten years of benevolent rule the world will not listen with much enthusiasm to Japanese proposals for extending similar rule to the former German islands in the Pacific. That Korea has benefited industrially through Japanese rule there can be no doubt, but it is also true that the Japanese rather than the Koreans have gained the greatest benefit from this industrial development. On the other hand, Japanese policy has been consistently directed toward destroying the old Korean civilization and replacing it with the civilization which is made in Japan. As a suppressed edition of the *Kobe Chronicle* recently pointed out: "Not a single newspaper is allowed to be published in Korea by Koreans or in Korean interests; no assembly is permitted for the discussion of politics; no attempt is made to institute a system of self-government or to encourage the Koreans to believe that in due course they will have the right of managing their own affairs."

THE Chinese press and Chinese leaders continue to discuss the proposal to unify and commercialize the Chinese railways and although there is a distinct note of opposition to the plan, the majority appear to favor it. Certainly the comment is more favorable than it was when the proposal was first broached. Even Tsao Ju-lin can now see some benefits China would derive from it and the opposition of others does not seem very convincing to their countrymen. It is significant that opposition comes almost entirely from sources which are either militaristic or Japanese, or both. No one familiar with conditions in the Far East need search very long for the reasons which actuate this opposition. With the railways unified and placed on a commercial basis the militarists would lose an important source of power and revenue and the Japanese plans for political railways would have to be abandoned. The discussion of the proposition has brought these facts very clearly to the attention of the Chinese public and has weakened the position of those who oppose the plan.

DURING the past week Chefoo business men have brought to public attention one of the many concrete examples of benefits which would accrue to China through the unification plan. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Chefoo as well as foreign business interests at that port have for a long time been discussing the building of the Chefoo railway. There is no doubt but that funds for the construction of the road would be easily raised but plans for building have always been thwarted by the contention that has stopped so much railway building in China—that the proposed road would conflict with rights granted to some foreign Power. Prior to the war this Power was Germany. Now it is Japan. The Chefoo Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up with the Chinese delegates to the Paris peace conference and in a lengthy cablegram asks that the problem be presented there for settlement. The cablegram says:

> For many years, particularly since 1908, there has been continuous commercial agitation for the Chefoo railway, but owing to the conditions imposed by Germany on China under the Kiaochow Convention (conditions now claimed by Japan as successor) with regard to finance and railway construction in Shantung, the Chinese government, while repeatedly expressing genuine appreciation of the merits of such an enterprise, have been restrained from either building the railway or granting permission for construction as a purely private commercial undertaking.

THE complaint of the Chefoo merchants could be repeated almost word for word by merchants of many other Chinese cities—cities whose commerce justifies a railway—but the railway cannot be built because of some ancient "right" or "privilege" given to some foreign Power which either cannot or will not construct the road. No one foreign Power is to be specially blamed for this condition. The contracts and privileges are so numerous and so many of them are capable of diverse interpretations that railway development in many parts of China is hopelessly deadlocked. If all these agreements can be scrapped, and the railways put under one management, the building of new roads will go forward with amazing rapidity and there will be enough of it to keep all the Powers interested in China busy for many years to come. All will be benefited and the Chinese, with the great stimulus to their commerce, will be benefited most of all.

HOW much good one single foreign journalist could do to China, Mr. George Woodhead, editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, has unmistakably demonstrated through his publication of a black list giving the names of Japanese and Chinese drug stores in Shantung and other provinces which sold morphia for the consumption of weak-minded people. His black list has been responsible—for the closing of a number of so-called drug stores; for the action, though belated, taken by the Japanese government against its nationals engaged extensively in morphia traffic in China; and for the issue by President Hsu Shih-chang on March 2 of a mandate further ordering the Chinese authorities to enforce anti-morphia measures. Mr. Woodhead's anti-narcotic campaign has awakened not only the people of Chihli but also those of other provinces to the real danger of morphia-taking by ignorant and weak-minded persons, and similar campaigns are now being conducted in other provinces. For this noble and humanitarian work, the civil governor of Chihli presented the editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* with a handsome Chinese scroll in behalf of the Anti-Narcotic Society at a meeting held on March 3. He also announced that he had already requested the Chinese government to decorate Mr. Woodhead for his distinguished services.

IN the course of his speech at the anti-narcotic meeting, in the preparation of which the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. rendered no small service, Mr. Woodhead pointed out that there was real danger that unless public interest in this question was maintained Tientsin and its vicinity would witness a revival of the drug traffic upon as large a scale as ever a few months hence. He then expressed the fear that one result of the black list, which first appeared in the *Peking & Tientsin Times* on January 1, up to the present time had been to drive the morphia-traffic underground. The black list has undoubtedly made it much more difficult to purchase morphia in the Japanese Concession and the Chinese City in Tientsin, and it has had a similar effect in other places. According to Dr. Christie, a well-known medical missionary from Mukden, it is now virtually impossible at Mukden to obtain morphia without a medical prescription. Mr. Woodhead, after having initiated the movement to banish this evil from Tientsin particularly and from China in general, left Tientsin on Sunday last for England on an eight months' furlough, having the best wishes of the Chinese people and the foreign community in China for a most pleasant trip.

THE mandate on anti-morphia measures was issued by the President only one day before the anti-narcotic meeting held at Tientsin, and was therefore timely, encouraging as it must have been to those who are trying their best to stop the terrible morphia traffic. It reads: "The harm done by morphia is greater than opium. For its prohibition orders have long been in force and for the punishment of its offenders special enactments have been promulgated. The drastic measures lately taken by the government in the prohibition of opium have led the ignorant people to substitute the use of morphia for opium. Under such circumstances the victims seem rather to enjoy it without realizing its poisonous effect and the harm has thus spread far and wide. When indulgence in the poison becomes an established habit, it injures the health of the people. Bad characters have engaged themselves in this illegal trade by either selling the poison or adulterating it with other kinds of medicine and thus offer it for sale. When the government relaxes its vigilance in the prohibition of the poison for one instant, its use spreads. It is therefore necessary to take the strictest possible measures to prohibit it so that the morphia poison may be stamped out at the same time with the opium evil. The chief military and civil officials of the provinces are hereby ordered to instruct their subordinates to institute close investigations into the illegal sale and transportation of morphia. Severe measures should be meted out to parties engaged in the trade, when the case falls under their observation, and no leniency should be shown them. Vigilance should also be exercised in the investigation into cases in which morphia is sold in a prepared state under the disguise of medicine. Measures should also be taken for the prohibition of the poison from time to time so that the evil may be suppressed entirely and blessings will be brought about."

IT is hoped that the Chinese government authorities will also pay strict attention to the opium situation in China, which is becoming serious on account of the interference of the militarists. It is charged that several military governors have been openly smuggling opium from one province to another and that the Central government is not taking any action against them. According to the Rev. Arthur Sowerby, general secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, the officials who were instructed by the government to post up the mandates forbidding the cultivation of opium, were actually engaged in its cultivation themselves. This serious situation requires investigation and can no longer be tolerated without compromising the name of the government, which has made an excellent impression upon the world in general by burning over twelve million taels worth of opium in Shanghai two months ago.

OBSERVANT foreigners in China are inclined to the belief that if President Hsu Shih-chang will make a definite stand against

the militarists, he will receive the necessary moral and other support from the Allied governments who have no ulterior motives in China. The fight between the liberals headed by the President and the military autocrats rallying around General Tuan Chi-jui as their nominal head, and around Hsu Shu-cheng as their real head, has become fiercer every day. The President is desirous of the early conclusion of a peace between the North and South so that China can present a united front in dealing with the outside world. The military autocrats are working for the continuation of the civil war so that they can have an excuse to borrow money from Japan, and have an opportunity to "squeeze" public funds, to extend their influence and to strengthen their positions. Decidedly they have the backing of the Japanese government, notwithstanding its repeated declarations to the contrary. In giving them support and lending them money Japan is merely furthering her own territorial ambitions in China. One discouraging feature of the whole Chinese situation is that the Chinese militarists don't care what may happen to China through their reckless acts provided that they are well off personally. The liberals are mindful of the national welfare and are now fighting them by passive means. They are undoubtedly enjoying the moral support of the American and British governments and, to a certain extent, of the French government. It is, however, believed in some circles that if President Hsu, representative of the liberals, will boldly state his difficulties in dealing with the militarists and appeal to the Allied Powers for support, he would likely get what he asks for. This belief is held by a growing number of foreign observers. Officials of several liberal legations in Peking have time and again also expressed the view during the last fortnight that it would be well for the President to give up his shilly-shally policy and declare war against the militarists by dismissing summarily the military governor of Shensi, General Chen Shu-fan. Even if the militarists successfully drive the President out of the Presidential Palace, their days will be numbered.

IT appears that there is no better service which the President can render to the country than the overthrow of the militarists once and for all time. The militarists have been entirely responsible for many of China's woes. The militarists in the South are no better in this respect. Everywhere these military autocrats are monopolizing the best positions in the land, are killing innocent people with impunity, are openly selling their country, robbing it of its wealth, and are doing everything in accordance with their own wishes and setting at naught the laws of the nation. They are treating the people as mere tools and the country as their own private property. German militarism has been crushed in Europe and its principal advocate, William Hohenzollern, will likely be tried by an international tribunal and exiled to a lonely island. The Chinese militarists, who are being assisted by the Japanese militarists, have yet to be crushed and their leaders severely punished. It is inconceivable that the militarists in Japan are still dreaming of first conquering China and then conquering the world and that the Chinese militarists are still working to secure the control of the country by means of the sword and intrigue. They do not read the writing on the wall.

Observations

THE second inaugural address of the President of the Far Eastern American Bar Association has been published in pamphlet form and is a very instructive paper on the history of American Courts in China. It is full in its scope and exhaustive of the subject, and there has been no similar deliverance heretofore as informing and timely. The professional and unprofessional American citizen can read Judge Lobingier's address with the satisfied assurance that the principles of the jurisprudence of his country are being fast developed into systematic form in China, and under the interpretation of the learned lawyer, entrusted with their application, are impressing the Chinese mind with the independence and equity of American courts. In these disjointed times, when the uncertainty of business bears in all directions with embarrassing influences, it is fortunate that here in China the American citizen knows that his personal and property rights are in safe keeping, and that whatever may be the complaint against him it will be heard and adjusted according to the evidence offered in open court and not by hearsay. The principle of safety thus indicated guards the home of the citizen from intrusion and makes it his "castle from turret to foundation stone." And one of the more alarming evils of China to-day is the want of an independent judiciary, free from political influence, and at the head of which should be competent and incorruptible judges with certain and secure official tenures.

IN the address Judge Lobingier states that the American government was the first to commission a consul to China, and as early as 1790, while no other country had a consular representative sooner than 1842, when the treaty of Nanking was signed. The predecessor of the present numerous consular fraternity in China was named Samuel Shaw and was commissioned as consul at Canton by President Washington. The appointment of Major Shaw as consul at

Canton soon developed business relations which made it clear and convincing that the laws of America and China were so different in their organic structure as to defeat their practical application in the adjustment of conflicting interests, and it was this fact that caused the two nations to agree "to decide questions and dispose of cases involving the rights of foreigners in accordance with the laws to which they had been accustomed." And hence may be seen the beginning of the doctrine of extraterritoriality, a doctrine which China then as readily assented to as any Western nation in order to escape having as little to do as possible with the foreigner. But the researches of Judge Lobingier disclose the information that, as early as 1687, a Chinese official suggested that an English offender in China be punished by his own nationals, and the suggestion appears to be the earliest idea of extraterritoriality in its application to China.

CLOSELY connected with the doctrine of extraterritoriality is the consular court, the agency that brought the doctrine closer to the mind of the Chinese and enabled them to experience its practical workings. The treaty signed at Wanghia, near Macao, on July 3, 1844, between China and the United States gave life and operation to the American consular court. This is the treaty drafted by Caleb Cushing, the American representative, and which provides that "all citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul, or other public functionary, of the United States, thereto authorized, according to the law of the United States." In the treaties it was further provided, that when complaint of a civil nature as well as criminal was made against an American citizen, such citizen was subject to the laws of his country and to the jurisdiction and judgment of the consul of his own nationality. And in this way American law was interpreted and applied in China by consular officials for sixty years. Some of the consuls knew a little law, some prided themselves on being more proficient in equity, while there were some who were not qualified either by legal training or temperament to preside in a court of justice, but as a whole there were few miscarriages and mistakes.

BUT the time had come for the American government to provide for its citizens in China as competent and safe a system of judicature as was provided for them at home. And as China was opening up to the Western world it accorded more with the idea of justice and dignity for that government to impress the Chinese with its own system of jurisprudence and to practically illustrate the workings of the system. The consular court did not properly represent the American idea of what a court established to administer justice should be. In both the organization and working the consular court was defective, and as the commercial relations between China and America grew in importance and value, Americans who were closely connected with the expansion of the business of their country with China appreciated the necessity of a better system of courts and went to work to accomplish it. They appealed to their home government on the subject, and in 1906 the appeal was answered by Congress enacting a law creating the United States Court for China.

IN the address Judge Lobingier gives the history of the court and the workings since its creation. The sources of the laws from which the court derived its powers are pointed out and explained, the extent of its jurisdiction clearly marked, and what is no less interesting and important are the references to the record the court has made, and it is a creditable record. For there can be no assurance of greater safety to the American citizen in China than to know that whenever his personal or property rights may be in peril there is a tribunal to which he can appeal with confidence in its competency and justice. And it was about time to substitute, for the disjointed and irregular system of consular courts, that system of courts the decisions of which have given to the American people a jurisprudence of their own. The civilization of a people is best judged by the laws that govern them and the manner in which such laws are administered. When the Chinese saw that the consular court represented the judicial function of the American government in China they could not have had a very exalted notion of that function, and although it required sixty years to recognize and admit this fact, it is however a cause for congratulation that it has been admitted by the creation of a regular United States court to represent the judicial function. And it is another cause for congratulation that the presiding judge of the court is a lawyer in whose ability and impartiality the public confidence is firmly fixed. The address covers twenty-three closely printed pages and should be carefully read by the members of the Bar Association and the unprofessional American citizen as well.

ON the subject of "Non-Entangling Alliances" which is now engaging the attention of the American people the *New York Journal of Commerce*, in a leading editorial, expressed its views as follows:

As the details of the plan and scope of the League of Nations assume tangible shape, the certainty grows that there can be no valid objection from our people to the participation of the United States in its functions. President Wilson is quite right in claiming that American soldiers went into the war "as crusaders,

not merely to win a war, but to win a cause." It may be admitted that there exists among our people a well-founded objection to any international bargain that would commit this Republic to a more intimate concern with the affairs of the nations of Europe than that involved in a constant readiness to cooperate in providing some method for the settlement of international disputes other than a resort to the arbitrament of war. It is, of course, conceivable that our influence might assume a more imperative character. That is to say, we might act in concert with other nations animated by the same disinterested motives as ourselves, to demonstrate to any Power, great or small, that a breach of the world's peace without previous appeal to an international tribunal would be visited by a sentence of outlawry. The league might be powerless to stay the hand raised to strike, but it would at least be able to show that any advantage to be gained by a temporarily successful stroke would be more than counterbalanced by the penalties which the guardians of peace could readily inflict on the offender. Very few people will question the justice of the statement of Lord Robert Cecil that the world has not yet reached a stage at which an absolutely rigid system for the preservation of peace can be set up. To such a system the adhesion of the United States would not be forthcoming any more than that of the British Commonwealth, but of a league which shall declare and defend against all comers a definite standard of international right and justice we can and must be members. It may be conceded that this is a new conception of our international responsibilities, but the spirit of such a policy has pervaded all the true statesmanship of the Union from Washington to Wilson. Speaking for the Republican party, Senator Lodge said, on May 27, 1916: "I do not believe that when Washington warned us against entangling alliances he meant for one moment that we should not join with the other civilized nations of the world if a method could be found to diminish war and encourage peace." President Wilson was elected on a platform which explicitly declared that it was the duty of the United States to join a League of Nations to enforce peace. The nominee did not fail to emphasize this feature of the platform, declaring on his acceptance of the nomination that "no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. . . . The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted."

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Minister Kung Discusses China's Financial Situation

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE total expenditure of the Chinese government at the present time is more than $500,000,000 a year, while the income is a little over $400,000,000. The deficit is made up by foreign and domestic loans. About fifty per cent of the total government expenditure is for military purposes. The interview which Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of Finance, accorded to me last Saturday concerning the financial situation of China could be summarized in these few striking sentences. Minister Kung, however, is not going to leave the situation as he finds it. In his opinion it is not hopeless. He is therefore endeavoring to improve it. And how?

"In 1915 and the early part of 1916, when I was Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently acted as director of the Salt Administration," said Minister Kung, "the Central government enjoyed a large measure of financial independence. The revenue from the different provinces all over the country in the form of remittances was regularly received by Peking every month. The monthly expenditure of the government to maintain administrative organs and the troops was then only $7,000,000, but the income was more than sufficient to meet it. It was at the time when the Salt Gabelle was not so productive a source of revenue as it is now. In addition, the Customs revenue was frequently insufficient to meet the foreign loan obligations for which it was pledged. A portion of the surplus salt revenue had to be deviated to make good the deficit. In consequence, the Banking Consortium was able to release for the use of the government only two or three million dollars a month. Notwithstanding this, the quotas from the provinces were enough to make both ends meet.

"I have now returned to the Ministry of Finance and this time as Minister," continued Mr. Kung, who was evidently much astonished when he was face to face with the hopelessness of the Republic's chaotic finances, "and I have found everything different. The amount of the administrative and military expenses, including the repayment of loans, has increased to over $16,000,000 a month. The annual total expenditure has jumped to more than $500,000,000, fifty per cent of which has been expended upon China's several armies. In the meantime, nearly all the provinces have ceased to forward their regular remittances to the government. On the contrary, it is their turn to ask monetary assistance from Peking. As a result, the monthly expenditure by far exceeds the income and the government finds itself in financial difficulty.

"The Customs revenue has been pledged away, and the only available source of income is the surplus salt revenue. During the last two years the government thus passed through great difficulties, and much borrowing has been resorted to. Unfortunately, many things of value have been given away as loan security. Formerly, the government could contract foreign loans to tide over the situation, but it is hard to make such loans now because of various circumstances such as the unsettled condition of the country,

the tightness of the money market, and the like. The financial stringency of the Republic is at last realized.

"It would be absurd, however, to say that the Chinese financial situation is hopeless. Far from it, I am convinced. China's territory is extensive, she has one-fifth of the world's population, and her natural resources are unlimited. These are great factors, the proper use of which will make any nation strong and prosperous."

Minister Kung then indicated how the chaotic and well-nigh hopeless financial situation of the Republic could be improved and how a stable financial administration could be set up with a certain degree of stability. He said: "There are numerous ways to reform the finances of this country, and they may be roughly classified under two headings: first, to decrease the expenditure, and secondly, to increase the revenue.

"To effect a decrease in the expenditure, the first and most essential step is the reduction of all military and unnecessary expenses. Disbandment of superfluous troops is therefore preliminary to the reform of China's finances. The revenue of a nation is derived from the people and any expenditure by the government must confer a benefit upon the people; otherwise it is sheer waste. When a benefit can be conferred upon the community by the spending of public funds, the government should not grudge the amount, no matter how large it may be, but if there is no benefit to the people, the public fund, no matter how small it may be, must not be expended. China's army need not be large after the unification of the North and South; if the superfluous troops should be still kept when China is united, money for their maintenance is wasted.

"With regard to the increase of the revenue, the normal method is the imposing of heavier taxes. But the Chinese people have consequently become poorer than before. They should be encouraged by the government to recover what they have lost. It would be decidedly unwise and inexpedient to resort to the imposition of heavier taxes at the present moment. My opinion is that we should encourage industries and the development of natural resources whereby to increase the revenue. The mining laws are going to be revised to meet existing conditions, and the commercial laws will sooner or later be improved to facilitate foreign trade and encourage the investment of foreign capital in China. The Ministry of Finance is trying to increase its revenue by these means, which the people will undoubtedly welcome."

The Minister of Finance summarized his methods of improving China's financial condition as follows:

1. To cut down expenses.
2. To improve the existing revenue or restore it to the condition prior to 1916.
3. To create the new revenue through the development of industries and natural resources.

"What receives most of my attention," remarked Minister Kung with a renewed interest in the topic which he was discussing with me, "is the question of how to reorganize the Chinese fiscal system on an automatically efficient basis. In China, when one Minister of Finance leaves, his successor throws overboard all the former's policy and disturbs every arrangement which might have been made by his predecessor. I am anxious to establish an organization which will not be affected by the change of a Minister of Finance. This is a difficult question, but it has to be solved. When we have restored normal financial conditions, we can expend more or less in accordance with the amount of the income obtainable. If we have a large revenue, we can be more generous. This briefly explains the general principle of my policy, by which I am being guided in my efforts to reform China's finances.

"Above all, the Ministry of Finance will try its best to secure confidence from the people at home as well as from financiers abroad. China's credit abroad has been good so far, as every loan obligation which falls due is promptly met. We are now concentrating our attention on the im-

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provement of the government's credit in China. Credit is a most important asset to any government and especially to a government which is not financially independent. When the people have sufficient confidence in this govenment, there will be no need for it to borrow money from abroad.

"The Chinese people are not poor individually, and it will be a comparatively easy task to raise ten or twenty million dollars in the country if they can be convinced that every cent which they may invest world be returned with interest and that they would not lose it. There are many advantages to the government if it can float domestic loans with success. In the first place, the interest will be lower, and secondly, the government does not have to pay the difference of exchange from gold into silver, and silver into gold at the time of repayment of loans. Through such exchange and remittance fees, China suffers an immense loss.

"The government, through the Ministry of Finance, will do everything within its power to restore the confidence of the people by the prompt return of domestic loans and by the resumption of specie payment of Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Measures are being devised to raise the value of the notes of these two banks to par, and it is hoped that shortly the long-cherished wish of the government to give to the local community no more trouble in currency may be realized."

Minister Kung has a good knowledge of foreign financial administration which he acquired during his stay in England, France and the United States, at first as attache and then as secretary to the Chinese legations. His uncle, Kung Chao-yuan, was once Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and his right-hand man was the present Minister of Finance. Minister Kung speaks both English and French. He lives a simple life and dislikes ostentation, and his frugal habits have led him to advocate in public life economy and conservation. In addition, he is strict in his official dealings. These characteristics of his, in the opinion of his friends, are making for him many personal enemies, and explain the hostile attitude entertained in some quarters towards his administration. Minister Kung worked harmoniously with Sir Richard Dane in the Salt Administration in 1915 and 1916, when he was Vice-Minister of Finance. The foreign members of the Salt Gabelle who came in contact with him liked him well.

Mr. Kung aspires to be a model Minister, according to those who know him. A model Minister, in his opinion, is one who is honest, economical and careful in the spending of public funds; who does not work for himself, nor for his party; and who is anxious to lay a firm foundation for the future financial independence of the nation. Unselfishness, it is said, has prompted him to propose the levying of the income tax first upon the officials, whose incomes can be easily ascertained.

It is necessary for China to make a big reorganization loan of say $300,000,000 upon the unification of the North and South. At least one-half of the loan proceeds will have to be allocated for the disbandment of the troops and for the provision of work for dismissed soldiers. The other hundred and fifty million dollars will be needed for the return of petty loans, for the meeting of current expenses for several months to come, and for the general reorganization of administrative organs. Minister Kung, possessing as he does those characteristics which enable him to work in harmony with foreigners, is the right man to undertake the negotiations of the reorganization loan with the international banking consortium to be soon formed. During the next few months he will most probably be more in the public limelight than any other Chinese official, for he will undoubtedly play an important part in the reorganization of China's finances after the composing of her internal political differences.

Peking, March 8, 1919.

Democracy*

BY DR. PAUL S. REINSCH

MANY principal features of democracy have existed in China from immemorial times. The essential meaning of democracy as the rule of the people translates itself into life and action in many different manners. One side of it is that the action cannot be taken without considering the feelings of the mass of people: this side has always been strong in China. The other aspect is that the people participate directly in the government through the selection of rulers, through voting and the discussion and determination of policies: this has been practiced but little in China where the selection of rulers was governed by the principle of education. The democratic feature of that selection was that there were no artificial arrangements excluding the people from the possibility of rising to rank and power. To use Lincoln's phrases, the Chinese political system was to a large extent "of the people" and "for the people" but to a very small extent "by the people." That is, the rulers aside from the Emperor himself rose from among the people; the administrators had to consider the feelings and interests of the people, and their rule, therefore, had to be designed for the people; but the people did not, as an organized body, participate in the functions of government themselves.

* An address delivered at the Tientsin Y. M C. A. on March 1.

The great question in any system of hereditary rule and aristocracy, authority and power are inherited and society trusts to the effects of education and tradition to produce good qualities in the rulers. Such a system is not adapted to an active, intelligent population. Another means of selection is wealth and economic power. While it never will be possible to eliminate the influence of these interests upon political life, a selection of leaders determined entirely upon this basis is too crude and materialistic to express the needs and aspirations of a people. Another means of selection is experience in public affairs; this method has been developed to a high point of excellency in the English society through the growth of parliamentary government during the last three hundred years. Another method is that of educational tests. If these tests are connected with experience in government, it is associated with the last method. In the China of the past, the educational tests were purely literary. From the selection, resulted minds of great grasp of memory and subtlety, but not of especial capacity for action. Military commandership is another source of power, but impossible for a free nation and the least satisfactory of all because the military discipline and repression necessary to the army cannot be extended to public life without disastrous effects on the liberty and development of a people.

The abstract theory of democracy as it was already taught by the ancient Greeks of Athens is that the leaders might as well be selected by lot, or by vote; because in a democracy, all people ought to be so intelligent and so well educated that any man could fulfill the function of government. It must be remembered that Athens, notwithstanding its great fame and importance, was a comparatively small city and that the six or eight thousand men who formed the democracy were the masters of thousands of slaves. This theory, therefore, does not apply to a real democracy embracing the entire population; on the contrary, it must be recognized that the aptitudes of men for government differ and that in voting, there should be an intelligent selection.

It will be seen that the matter of selecting leaders by voting is one full of difficulties. Unless the voters take the trouble to inform themselves about the public character and experience of candidates and take enough interest in the government to vote regularly at all elections, it becomes easy to secure the election of undesirable people by all sorts of manipulations. It has been found necessary in the Western countries to organize the electorate in two great parties. In Great Britain and the United States, there have been mainly two parties, one usually taking a more progressive, the other a more conservative attitude. These parties select among themselves, the men whom they trust with leadership. If a party is defeated, it submits loyally to the government manned by the other party but it does not cease in its efforts to criticize and through public discussion to gain support for its policies.

It will be seen that the proper selection of leaders demands of the people in a free country, a great many qualifications which can only be developed through effort and experience.

All learning and education, when made accessible to the people, is essentially favorable to democracy. It cannot be expected that people should be able to judge of the difficult questions of political action unless they have cultivated their minds. Half education, however, when accompanied by the vanity of pretending to know everything, is as bad as, and indeed worse than, honest ignorance. The first aim of education in a democracy should, therefore, be training in observation and judgment so as to teach the wisdom which recognizes that we can act safely only upon accurate knowledge or upon confidence in people whose judgment has been tested.

The discussion of public affairs, that is, of interests and actions which affect us all, is part of democracy. Whether it is in private conversation, or in public debates and lectures, or as printed in the press, this discussion is essential in a free commonwealth. In the public assembly

(Only a few copies remaining)

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, has been reprinted in booklet form.

The booklet has been issued in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

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of Athens, no citizen was allowed to vote who had not been present to hear the debates on the matter at issue. It is, therefore, entirely against the spirit of free government to repress the spoken or printed discussion of public affairs.

The press should, however, feel its responsibility. It should be trained to distinguish fact from rumor; it should avoid accusing people on mere suspicion. If such discussion is carried on in good faith it does no harm if occasionally mistaken views are brought forward. It is better to express such views in order that their unreasonableness or weakness may become known, rather than, by trying to suppress them, to give them more importance and influence than they deserve. Free discussion establishes the confidence which is needed if representative government is to succeed. As long as things are suppressed and kept secret, that confidence does not exist; authority is weakened and has to rely on force. The only authority which the government can permanently rest on is a moral one founded in the confidence of the people.

So confidence among men is an essential part of a democratic state. Where every leader suspects every other leader, where the people suspect those in power, where even friends secretly suspect each other, no free government can exist. Envy and suspicion are the instruments by which the worst forces gain ascendency. Unless in a nation there can exist groups of leading men who have thorough confidence in each other and thorough loyalty to each other, no stable government can be created.

The greatest requirement of democracy and representative government is that the people should realize that the State is themselves. So often the State is looked upon as an organization of politicians who, to the ill-fortune of everybody else, have secured the power to exact taxes which they use mainly to their own advancement. With such a conception, of course, no free government can be created or maintained. It is, first of all, the duty of those in office to show that they are devoting energies not mainly to personal advancement but to public service: that they are thinking day and night of where the government can make itself useful by establishing justice among the people, by facilitating commerce within the nation and without, by removing obstacles thereto, by assisting agriculture and industry to find more profitable and efficient methods; not by fastening themselves on every successful industrial enterprise with a view to drawing from it personal advantage. When people can look upon those in official position as primarily desirous of bettering things and of making the nation more prosperous, they will have that confidence which is essential and they will also be ready to give gladly to the government that support which it needs for carrying out its work. Taxes will no longer appear a burdensome exaction but a good investment.

But on the part of all the people as well as the officials, there must be in a democracy the spirit of devotion to the State and to the popular good which places the interest of all above the interest of the family or of the individual. In such a society, men will not find the greatest satisfaction in wealth or luxury or pleasure but in the approval of their neighbors and fellow-citizens. The satisfaction that comes from being respected and admired by associates and fellow-citizens is a far greater reward than any personal advantages so the humblest citizen must realize that if he devotes himself fully to the welfare of his community, his life will be happier by far than if he thought only of the individual welfare of himself and of his family. It is this that makes life in a democracy so vastly richer and more interesting than under an aristocratic or autocratic system. In a democracy, pride of wealth should therefore be absent. Each individual is judged by his own qualifications of mind and character. Avenues to well-being are left open to all who have industry, character and good judgment. Those who have fallen into distress not of their own fault but through sickness or other unkind fortune, will be looked after by those more fortunate; thus the virtues of a family are extended to the entire State. There is universal interest and mutual sympathy in the relations of man to man.

Democracy requires true manliness on the part of the people. Justice and liberty cannot be granted as a gift: they must be won and re-won throughout all time. The spirit of equity must be so great that any unjust or arbitrary action will arouse not only deep resentment but active opposition. If one man's rights are taken away and trampled on, it is an attack on the rights of all of us; the spirit which prompts such action is offensive to those human rights upon which we all are dependent for a happy existence. A democracy needs the spirit of John Hampden. This quiet gentleman who lived in England 300 years ago was in easy circumstances and could have, without inconvenience, paid certain taxes which were illegal; but he felt this illegal action to be a direct assault on his rights and on those of every other free man. He did not ask, "Are others going to submit?" He refused to pay, was thrown into prison, and suffered great hardship. But his resistance encouraged others to oppose tyrannical methods in government and to re-establish the freedom of his country on a sounder basis. This spirit must live in every man in a democracy. He must not be afraid of trouble or suffering in vindicating his own rights and those of others. When the rights of any man are disregarded and trampled upon, the rights of all are weakened.

This devotion to the State manifests itself actively through willingness to devote one's time, one's work, one's property, and even one's life to the common welfare. Under earlier systems, such as feudalism, men were loyal and devoted to their leaders.

Such loyal confidence in leadership is necessary also in a democracy but there must be added loyalty to something that transcends all persons and individuals no matter how great and powerful. In a country like China where government had always been personified by the Emperor and Mandarins, it has been somewhat difficult to conceive of loyalty to an abstract principle. But this loyalty is really also personal itself—loyalty to the best that the people of a nation have thought and aspired to. This is represented in the laws and the constitution, which ought to express the wisest and most just arrangements of all social relations: then we can demand of any leader or official, as well as of all the people, obedience to the principles of the constitution and of the laws. This is what is meant by the government of the law. More than any actual person, the law in this sense expresses the best that is in mankind. In a free State it is not the arbitrary will of any individual that controls but the wills of individuals guided by the principles of the constitution which express the needs and aspirations of the Commonwealth.

The essential requirement of a constitution and a free State is, therefore, that it should attribute powers to officials in such a way as to make them always conscious of their duty to the Commonwealth. They must be accountable for their action: they must observe the guidance of the laws in all they do. The constitution does not mean that the powers of officials shall be so limited that they cannot do anything. It means that they must always have before them the duty of accounting for every official act. The constitution is, therefore, the expression of the will of the entire people of a nation as to how they desire public authority to be exercised. The real source of all authority is the intelligent support and acceptance by the people of the State.

When we apply these criteria of democracy to a vast country like China, we necessarily encounter many difficulties. Many people have categorically declared that China is unfit for democracy, which means that they believe that the Chinese people are so weak and unintelligent that they must at all times be driven by some autocratic force which commands without giving any reason for its action. This is not at all my view. I recognize the difficulties by which China is confronted. The country is vast, its provinces are diverse in language, custom and economic interests. The feeling of political unity is not strongly developed. The State and public action have not in the past expressed to the people their highest and best interest. They have not come to look upon the government as their own affair. The country is so great, its life is so diversified that it is too much to expect one leader or any group of leaders to represent it fully to the satisfaction of all: therefore there is continued local opposition and division. The officials, themselves, have not fully realized that success can only come if they put their personal aims and profit very far below the idea of service to the country. The idea of the country as a great unit embracing all the activities of a nation and assuring the permanence of its ideals, must become still more living so as to demand of every official and citizen, full devotion and support. Leaders must learn to trust each other more fully and the mass of intelligent citizens must learn the art of selecting competent leaders and must be willing to devote their time and attention to this business.

But notwithstanding all these difficulties it seems to me that no one can know Chinese popular and public life without feeling that the only normal system for this great country is one of democracy and representative government. There is first, the underlying sense of equity of this population which is its most outstanding characteristic; and the reasonableness which keeps men from running to extremes and makes their action sane and fair. All these qualities are fundamentally important in a democracy. While the idea of government by law is not yet developed, there is the precious old idea of *li*, what is right, equitable, fitting. This is really the basis of the constitution. As this was in the past expressed in the life and action of officials and individuals, so it must be expressed in the joint action of the State. The constitu-

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tion must be the high embodiment of this pervading principle of Chinese thought.

In the selection of leaders too, the Chinese people have experience; though they have not hitherto selected leaders by voting but by the more gradual process of social approval. I am told that in the villages, elders are selected by the natural process of having the men who show the greatest wisdom in the discussion of local affairs and settlement of local disputes, by common consent take the position of leadership. This ought to be the underlying principle in election by vote. In the matter of public discussion too, the Chinese people show a great aptitude. They are deeply interested in discussion of public affairs; they are very effective public speakers.

So if the ideal of a free popular State and representative government can only be thoroughly grasped by the people, the materials are in hand for constructing a great, efficient and powerful political society in China. Those leaders who will devote themselves to this object will achieve a permanent work far transcending any personal wealth or advantage, because through them this vast population will be made more truly happy and more prosperous, with that satisfaction in life which can only come from the feeling of membership in a noble and justly powerful country.

Native Missionary Movement Born in China

BY FRANK B. LENZ
Young Men's Christian Association, Nanchang

"WE must rise to our national crisis or we perish." In these words Dr. Mary Stone of Danforth Hospital, Kiukiang, addressed a group of delegates at a conference on personal evangelism, held at Lily Valley, August 12, 1918. A great movement had been launched and Dr. Stone stood sponsor.

This new movement is destined to play a vital part in Christian work in China. It is known as the Missionary Movement of the Chinese Church, and is the first church organization in the country that has come into existence without the help of foreigners. It sprang into existence to fill a great need. The need is the unoccupied field in South-west China. Great stretches of territory and millions of people in the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow have never heard of the Christian message. It is to this section of China that the native Christians are going as missionaries.

The movement is a Chinese movement. It was originated by Chinese. It will be manned and financed by Chinese. Chinese prayers and Chinese skill will promote it and the united Chinese church will stand back of it. The movement is interdenominational. What a living proof it is that various creeds can unite on a common platform! And what a lesson it points to the church of the future! Men of to-day are demanding more and more that the Kingdom of God be extended through the united and co-operative efforts of all the churches. Overlapping and duplication of effort can no longer be tolerated. Waste must be eliminated.

Perhaps the most significant fact about this missionary movement is that it was born at a time of great uncertainty. Politically, China is in a chaotic condition. With two parliaments, one at Canton and the other at Peking; with the North fighting the South in the province of Hunan; and with few real statesmen the country is uneasy as to what the immediate future will bring. The plague in Shansi and the flood at Tientsin were black clouds on the social horizon. The Great War, too, has done much to upset the country. And yet from this background there has emerged this movement which is fraught with tremendous possibilities. The leaders of it have seen that they too must sacrifice in order to do their part.

The mission will be an important factor in breaking down provincial prejudice. The fact that Christians from many provinces are giving for a common cause to benefit their own people will help develop a national consciousness. The spirit of giving by lay members will unite the churches in a common program of

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Christian work. While it is not expected that all denominations will unite on one form of church service it is gratifying to see them getting together on a big undertaking which calls for service and sacrifice of the highest order. This is the first opportunity the Chinese have had of serving their own people in a large way.

The Chinese are capable of manning and carrying on independent organizations. One has only to witness the Chinese independent churches in Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu and Shanghai to see that a great deal has already been accomplished along that line. These churches are supported and staffed by Chinese. The Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai, Hankow and Peking is entirely under the direction and management of Chinese general secretaries while the Associations in every other part of China are controlled by local boards of directors all the members of which are Chinese.

This home mission enterprise will be inaugurated this spring. A half-dozen workers, among whom is the well-known Pastor Ding-Li-mei, have volunteered to go to Yunnan as soon as arrangements are completed. The project was originated and is now backed by a group of China's strongest Christian leaders. Rev. Cheng Ching-yui, D. D., who is secretary of the China Continuation Committee, is chairman of the committee that has guaranteed to maintain the work for a year. Other members of the committee are Rev. Chen Wei-ping, Ph. D., editor of the *Chinese Christian Advocate;* David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China; Dr. Mary Stone, of the Danforth Hospital at Kiukiang; Miss Christiana Tsai, of Nanking; and Miss F. C. Woo, of Hongkong.

That this movement will have a far reaching effect no one doubts. The Chinese church is awakening to a sense of its responsibilities. Instead of waiting for help it is rendering assistance to others. The church has ceased to be a field; it has become a force. The movement if properly nurtured will have strength enough to evangelize Tibet and other unoccupied fields in the future. Those who are in closest touch with Chinese leadership to-day confidently expect that China will one day make an unparalleled contribution to the Christian cause of the world. China is answering the call and the challenge: "Give Ye them to eat."

Notes from Peking

A. C. Chapin, American Vice-Consul at Mukden, arrived in Peking on Monday, March 3, and will stay in the Capital for several days.

The British-American Tobacco Company is holding a large conference in Peking, and its representatives from all parts of Chihli and Shansi have come here to attend it.

Baron Taube, who hurt his knee quite badly when his pony fell over the last jump of the last paper hunt of the winter, has been laid up in bed for the past week, but is now much better.

Henri Beelaerts van Blokland, Attache to the Dutch legation, left Peking on Monday evening, March 3, for Japan, where he will remain for a fortnight before sailing for the United States *en route* to Holland.

Mrs. Clement Brown, of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Miss Emily Brown, who spent the last ten days in Peking, have returned to Japan and will travel from that country to the United States by the first available steamer.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Boston, who came out to China about a month ago with Mrs. John L. Dearing, is now acting as private secretary to Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to the American legation in Peking.

M. Regnault, the French High Commissioner to Siberia, and Mme. Regnault, who have been spending the last fortnight at the French legation, left on March 5 for Hankow, whence they will travel by steamer to Shanghai and Yokohama.

Kiessling's coffee and ice-cream parlors were closed on Sunday by the Chinese Authorities in the ex-German Concession in Tientsin, but although the front doors are battened up, a small trade is being carried on by the back entrance.

Captain Prince Murat, of the French Army, who for the past few months has served with the French Military Mission to the Czecho-Slav forces in Siberia, arrived in the Capital last Tuesday and will remain for some time at the Wagons-Lits Hotel.

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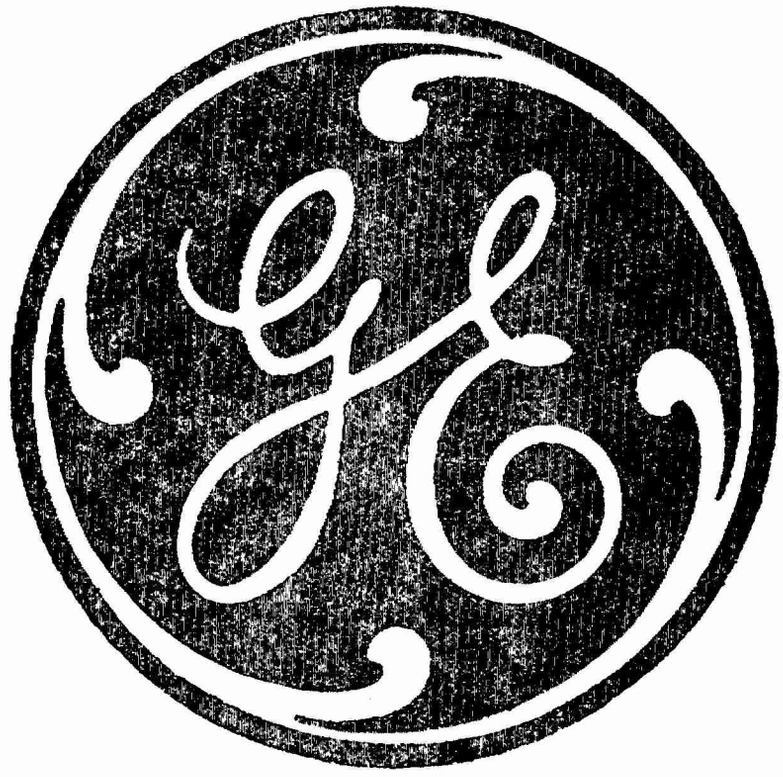

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PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Grant, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, accompanied by their daughter, Miss D. Grant, expect to return to the United States some time in July. Miss Grant has finished her studies at Tungchow and intends to go to college in America.

D. W. Carruthers, of the Army Y. M. C. A. in Peking, is to return to America on leave of absence in July of this year. It is Mr. Carruthers' intention to accompany Messrs. Young and Shoemaker, also of the Y. M. C. A., back to America by way of the Suez Canal and Europe.

Captain Toshi Ijuin, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who for the last year has been Naval Attache to the Japanese legation in Peking, left on Saturday, March 1, on his way back to Japan. Captain Ijuin has been permanently relieved and expects to return to active service in Japan.

Wilfred V. Pennel has assumed editorial control of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* and will conduct the paper until the editor, H. G. W. Woodhead, returns from a furlough in England. Mr. Woodhead is leaving on Sunday, March 9, for England, travelling by way of Japan and Canada.

Miss Jo Carr, who for the last two years has served as a trained nurse at the Union Medical College, is to be married on March 28 to H. V. Dawson, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Dawson will set out at once for England *via* Japan and America.

The Ministry of War has telegraphed to the commanders at the front to commence the disbandment of troops. All superfluous troops in the Transportation Corps will first be sent back to their native districts. It is estimated that a monthly sum of at least $1,000,000 will be saved by this means.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marion Fleisher, and by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Oswalt, left Peking *en route* to Tokio on March 5. Mr. Fleisher had intended to leave for Japan last Sunday, but business reasons caused him to delay his departure.

The government has been informed that a serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out at Laoshan, in Honan province. Territory covering 30,000 square *li* is affected and the governor of Honan has ordered that all Honan medicos, mostly missionaries, be mobilized in the service to prevent spread of the disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Antoine A. L. Krebs, of the Chinese Postal Service, are shortly leaving Peking for France on furlough. Before coming to China about a year ago, Mr. Krebs served for three and one-half years in the Flying Corps of the Russian army, while Mme. Krebs did three years of service as a French Red Cross nurse in Russia.

Major-General Saito, who was instrumental in the signing of the Sino-Japanese Military and Arms Loan Agreement, has been recalled by the Tokio government and is leaving Peking shortly for Japan as his successor has already arrived in the Capital from Formosa to assume office as Military Attache to the Japanese legation.

On March 4 the President awarded by mandates the Third Class Chia Ho Decoration to three of the foreign professors in the Peking Government University, namely Professor L. R. O. Bevan, of the Law Department; Professor Lundt, of the Department of Mining; and Professor Newland, of the Physics Department of the Preparatory School.

J. Morgan Clements, a special Trade Commissioner sent out to the Far East by the United States Department of Commerce, has left Peking for Hankow and the South after a stay of nearly two months in the Capital. Mr. Clements, who is making a study of mining conditions in China, expects to return to Peking some time in the late spring or early summer.

On Monday, March 3, Mr. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, was presented with a handsome Chinese scroll by the civil governor of Chihli, H. E. Tsao Jui, who also stated at the close of an anti-narcotic meeting held on Monday that Mr. Woodhead had been recommended to the Chinese government for a decoration in recognition of his services.

The Chinese Foreign Office has completed its new office building in the Shih Ta Jen Hutung, and is now considering the question of founding an International Club along the lines of the Tokio Club in the old Waichiaopu Building, which was erected by an American engineer, C. D. Jameson, which building may be turned over to the proposed International Club.

Plans were laid at a meeting of Americans on Tuesday evening at the home of R. S. Hall in Tientsin for the inauguration of an army branch of the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of members of the 15th Infantry of the U. S. Army. The International Committee in America has sent to China a representative, C. N. York, to investigate the conditions and organize the branch.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping arrived in the Capital on Tuesday morning, March 4, and was received in audience by the President the same afternoon, when he had a lengthy discussion with the Chief Executive on a number of questions concerning Fukien. Admiral Sah will make some arrangements with the Ministers of War and Navy in regard to his appointment as the Chinese naval delegate to Europe.

On Tuesday, March 4, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, called on President Hsu and enquired about the real situation of the Shanghai peace conference. In the course of the conversation President Hsu said that neither he nor Tang Shao-yi had any means of knowing exactly what was going on in Shensi. The Shensi problem was responsible for the suspension of the conference.

Monday's concert by the Peking Choral Society was a great success. The Y. M. C. A. Auditorium was well filled, both floor and gallery, and the audience was very enthusiastic. The first part of the program consisted of glees and solos, opening with the well known "Orpheus with His Lute." The second part of the program consisted of a rendering by the chorus of Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast."

The government has cabled to the Chinese Minister in Tokio instructing him to inform the Japanese government that owing to the termination of the war, the Five Power Banking Group will have to be reorganized and that as the reform of the Chinese financial system concerns China as well as the banking group of which Japan is only a member, the execution of the agreement engaging Baron Sakatani as financial adviser to China should be postponed.

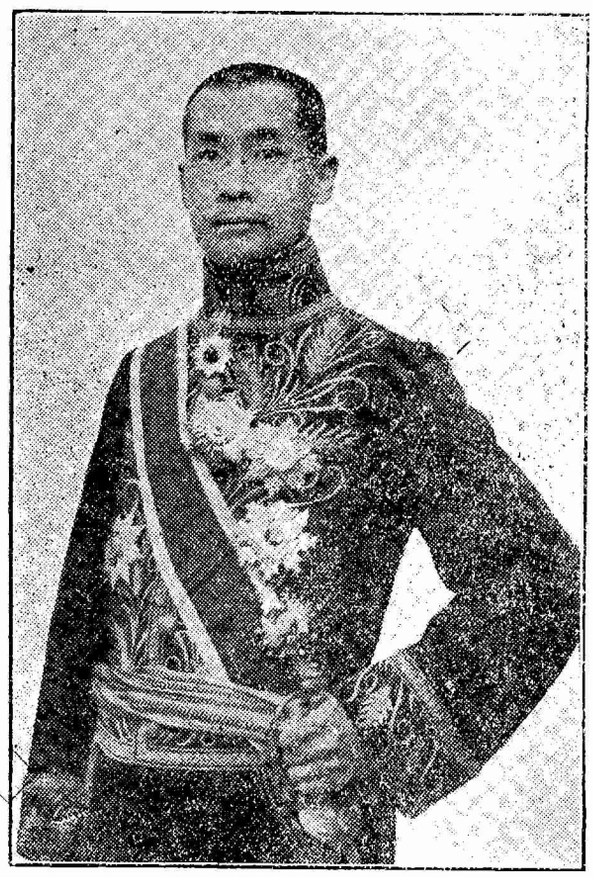
On March 3 the President issued a mandate urging the cessation of the fighting in Shensi. In the

course of the mandate, the President said that "according to the fourth measure Chang Jui-chi was dispatched to Shensi to supervise the division of areas and the carrying out of all the measures so that the division could be completed within the fixed time-limit. All the Commanders, therefore, should realize the government's object in taking these steps and obey the orders. Those who ignore the orders will not be allowed to escape responsibility."

The Imperial Manchu Household has just appointed an Englishman, R. F. Johnston, as tutor to the Boy Emperor. Mr. Johnston, who arrived in Peking to take over his new duties some ten days ago, is a Master of Arts of Oxford University and a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society; he has spent about twenty years in China, first as private secretary to the Governor of Hongkong, and more recently as District Magistrate at Weihaiwei. He is the author of various books on matters Chinese, and is also a sinologue of considerable repute. The contract under which Mr. Johnston is engaged is to run for three years and gives him an advisory control over the Young Emperor's education in foreign subjects, as well as actual supervision of the details of his instruction.

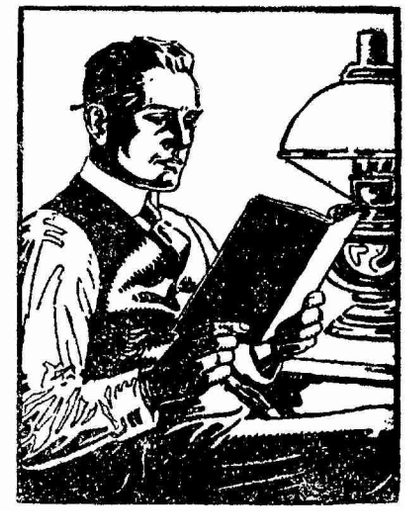
Peking, March 8, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Dr. Chen Huan-chang

Dr. Chen Huan-chang, who has been advocating for years that Confucianism be made the state religion of China, and who has recently contributed to MILLARD'S REVIEW an article on a league of nations based on Confucius' teachings, was born on the Inkslab Island, Kwangtung, in 1881. Dr. Chen is a great Chinese scholar and a pupil of Kang Yu-wei, China's modern sage.



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Between 1899 and 1900 Dr. Chen was editor of a Chinese paper called the "Chinese Reformer." In 1902 he took to teaching and was engaged by the Shih-ming High School as a professor of Chinese literature. A year later he was promoted to be principal of the school.

In 1905 Dr. Chen took the metropolitan literary examinations in Peking and was awarded the degree of Chin-Shih, which corresponds with Ph. D. in the West. Soon afterwards, having received a government scholarship, he went to America to secure a modern education.

After having prepared himself for admission to college, Dr. Chen entered Columbia University, New York. He studied political science in that university between 1907 and 1911. He was given a Ph. D. in 1911, and his subject of Doctor's Desertation was the "Economic Principles of Confucius and His School." Dr. Chen returned to China in January of the same year and founded the National Confucian Association. He was elected president of the Association in 1912 and still holds the same office.

In 1913 Chen Huan-chang was made legal adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. At the same time he was appointed editor of the "Confucian Association Monthly," which he still edits.

Dr. Chen in 1913 tried every possible means to induce parliament to pass a bill proposing that Confucianism be made the state religion of China. His efforts in this matter failed as a result of the opposition of the Christian members of parliament. Last winter Dr. Chen made another attempt to persuade parliament, of which he is now a member, to adopt Confucianism as the state religion of China, but this attempt was also unsuccessful.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

March 1. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, states in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome that Italy asks no more and cannot accept less than the reunion of Italian lands and peoples within their natural frontiers.

March 2. The territorial commission of the Peace Conference adopts the plan to dissolve the Ottoman Empire and to internationalize Constantinople and the Straits; all nationalities other than Turkish are to be liberated from the domination of the Porte and certain parts of Asia Minor, including Ephesus, are to be assigned to Greece either as full owner or as international mandatory.——The reparation committee of the Peace Conference arrives at the figure of £24,000,000 which the enemy countries should pay; of this amount, about a thousand millions is to be paid immediately, partly in merchandise, partly in foreign securities, and partly in gold.

March 3. In the British House of Commons Winston Churchill, War Secretary, announces that a British army will be kept on the Rhine until the provisions of the eventual treaty have been carried out.

March 4. The Ukrainians issue a statement declaring that the armistice with the Poles was denounced because it proposed a new frontier which would hand over Lemberg and the petroleum district of Drohobycz to the Poles.

March 5. The French newspapers make no concealment of their disappointment at the delay in settling the military terms of the preliminary treaty of peace.

March 6. Advices from Paris indicate that the ultimate fate of the German fleet will be that it will be sent to the bottom of the sea; the British delegates point out that if the fleet were allotted proportionately, more than half of the vessels would go to Great Britain, but naval experts unanimously declare that every German man-of-war would be a liability and not an asset; experts also figure out that the work of scrapping the ships would cost more than the metal is worth.

JAPAN

March 7. Advices from Osaka are to the effect that since March 1 there has been a succession of disturbances in Korea following the circulation of a rumor that the Paris Conference had sanctioned the independence of Korea; the Governor-General had found it necessary to issue a proclamation to the effect that Japan had not abandoned her status of suzerain of Korea and, incidentally, urged both Koreans and Japanese to cooperate in maintaining peace.

March 10. The unrest in Korea continues, one of the incidental features at Seoul being a street car strike; nearly 4,000 arrests have been made since March 1.

March 11. A government bill for restricting the sale of opium exclusively for medical purposes is presented to the Japanese House of Representatives; the most notable feature of the bill is that opium cannot

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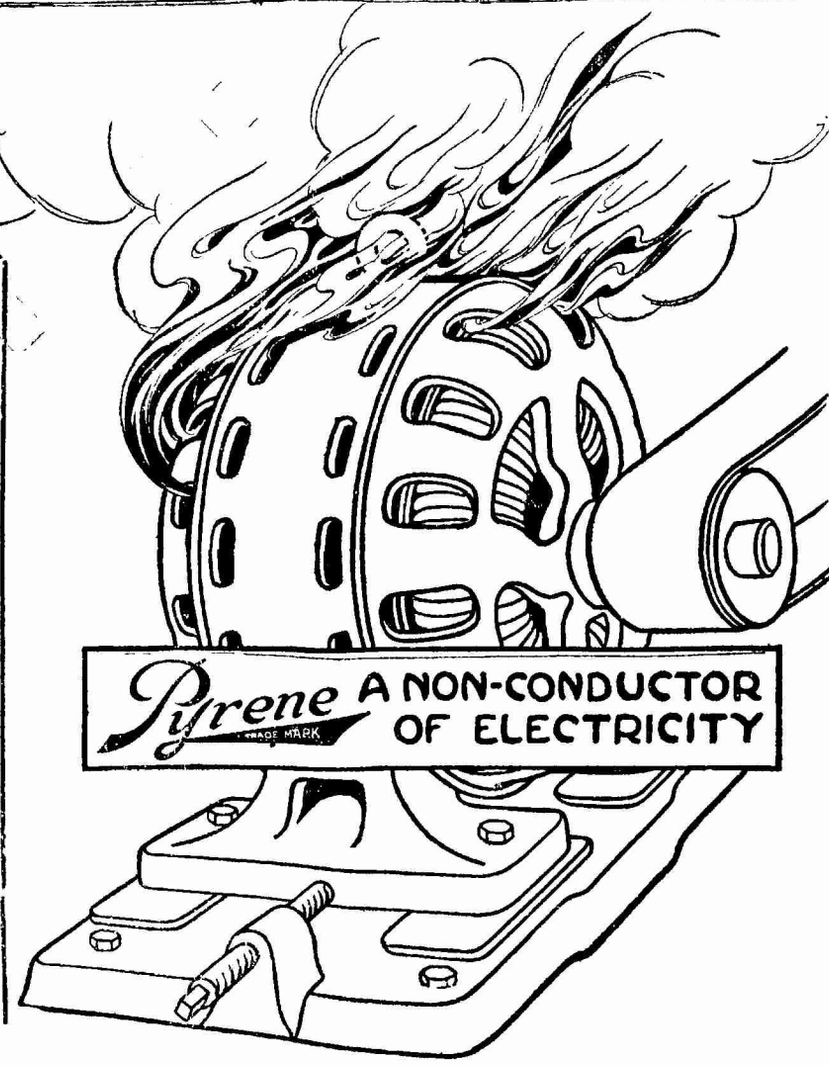

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be exported without the permission of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and infringers of this law are liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding Yen 1,000.

CHINA

March 4. The Chinese Press Bureau at Paris issues a Note stating that probably the Chinese claims at the Peace Conference, in addition to the Kiaochow question, will include the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties of 1915, the matter of consular jurisdiction, extraterritorial rights, the Customs tariff, foreign garrisons, the Boxer indemnity, the so-called zones of commercial influence and the "Open Door" policy.

March 7. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Chefoo telegraphs to the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference pointing out the urgent need for the maintenance of the "Open Door" in China and freedom for the development of the Shantung Railway to Chefoo.

March 9. Admiral Sah Chen-ping, having arrived in Peking, interviews President Hsu; Admiral Sah accepts the appointment as chief Chinese naval delegate to the Paris conference.

March 10. A Reuter's message from Peking states that Mr. Abbott, the American banker now in the Far East, while in Japan had conferences with prominent members of the Japanese government, Japanese bankers and business men which indicated that Japan was most desirous of cooperating along the lines of the American plan for the formation of a consortium for financial business in China. ——Advices from Peking indicate that the Japanese firm of Okura & Company have nearly completed with the Chinese government a new contract connected with the Fenghuangshan mines involving a loan of Yen 100,000,000.

March 11. It is reported at Peking that General Tuan Chi-jui has withdrawn his opposition to the removal of Chu Shu-fan, the military governor of Shensi, and advocates changing the military governor of Heilungkiang.

SIBERIA

March 12. Advices from Harbin indicate that the Siberian frontier will soon be closed against the importation of all goods; this measure is expected to improve the situation of the rouble which had recently declined very much owing to the enormous purchases made abroad by speculators.

GENERAL

February 28. Advices from Germany indicate a steady drift toward Bolshevism; the condition of the poorer classes is becoming desperate and approximately half a million are without employment; many of these do not desire work, having become demoralized by reason of their long war service.——The sittings of the Cortes at Madrid are suspended indefinitely in order to enable the government to devote its attention to the problems arising out of the serious industrial situation which is developing, particularly in Barcelona.

America

Mexico will never consent to the sale of Lower California to the United States, according to Governor Estabian Cantu of that province.

Oil wells sunk in the churchyard of Merriman Baptist Church at Fort Worth, Texas, insure the church of a $200,000 annual income.

Sentences ranging from one to ten years' imprisonment were imposed by United States District Judge F. H. Rudkin of Spokane on 43 of the 46 defendants in the I. W. W. cases at Sacramento, California.

Men and Events

J. J. Keegan, managing director of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, returned to Shanghai from Tientsin on March 10.

The Cathedral Schools, both boys' and girls', have been closed for a week on account of the epidemic of influenza in Shanghai.

C. H. Tu, editor of the *Social Welfare*, one of the largest and most influential Chinese daily newspapers of North China, is spending a few weeks in Shanghai.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai branch of the St. John's Alumni Association will be held at 6.30 p. m. on Saturday, March 15, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Cafe.

James Dyer Ball, for many years a member of the Hongkong Civil Service and author of many books on China, died in London February 22 at the age of 71. He retired in 1909.

Major Arthur Basset, who has been judge advocate to the U. S. North China Command since America entered the war, has resigned and returns to civil life as legal adviser to the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

C. C. Lincoln, who recently resigned his position as special delegate of the American War Trade Board, spent a few days in Shanghai this week. He will visit Manila and Hongkong before sailing for the United States.

A large number of visitors attended the housewarming held Monday, March 10, of the newly-opened Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank at No. 1 The Bund. F. V. Reilly, the manager, and his staff acted as hosts.

The funeral took place on March 9 at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, of Mrs. Harold Browett, who died the day previously at the age of 78. The deceased lady was the wife of one of the older members of the British Bar.

A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, resigned from the committee of the China Association on March 12. Mr. Stephen has been a member of the committee since 1912 and has been chairman of the committee since 1917.

Thomas A. Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, has received from Washington the American Red Cross Service button and Service certificate in recognition of loyal and valued efforts in behalf of the society during the war. The button is gold, enamelled, and bears the word "Service."

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J. Morgan Clements, trade commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is investigating mining conditions in China for the United States government, spent a few days in Shanghai this week. He leaves on Saturday, March 15, for Canton and other Southern ports.

The first supplement to Who's Who of American Returned Students, published by the Tsing Hua College, and containing the records of one hundred and fifty returned students, is now offered for sale at sixty cents silver (China) and eighty cents silver (foreign countries) per copy, including postage.

The break in the cable of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. between Honolulu and Midway was repaired and service resumed last Wednesday. For several weeks this service has been interrupted and all cables had to go by way of London involving a delay which often amounted to two weeks in the delivery of cables to points in America.

Among those sailing on the *Empress of Russia* for Yokohama on Saturday, March 15, are Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Zankl and son, who will spend two weeks in Japan before continuing to America on the *Empress of Asia* for an eight months' vacation. Mr. Zankl is manager of the Chinese-American Publishing Company, Shanghai; Geo. L. Treadwell is acting manager in his absence.

Shanghai experienced a ricsha strike for several days, the coolies asking that there should be no rise in the rates charged to them for using ricshas following the decision of the owners to discontinue the 25 per cent allowed those contracting for 100 ricshas daily. The coolies, with few exceptions, behaved in an orderly manner and, having gained their point, the usual service has been resumed.

The *Seoul Press* says that members of a labor union at Wonsanli organized by laborers engaged in sundry branches of work met on Sunday last, and passed a resolution to demand a raise in wages by 100 per cent, and in demonstration struck work the following day. The employers are holding conferences to enable them successfully to cope with the situation, which is rather threatening.

The American Company, S.V.C., will hold a supper dance and entertainment at the Astor House on Monday evening, March 31. A limited number of tickets will be sold at $2 each to others than members of the American Company. The following committee is to have charge of the arrangements: A. S. Goldsmith, chairman; V. E. Scott, secretary; J. D. Sullivan, H. P. Bankert and H. T. Bradley.

The wedding took place on Thursday, March 13, at the Presbyterian Church on Pao Tung Road, Shanghai, of Harry C. Bau, son of Y. C. Bau of the Commercial Press, and Miss Grace Kao, daughter of V. Z. Kao, general manager of the Commercial Press. Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of Mr. Bau where many friends gathered to extend congratulations and best wishes. Both bride and groom have recently returned from America after completing their education.

Among the passengers departing on the French liner *Andre Lebon* on Wednesday, March 12, were Mr. and Mrs. L. Basset. Mrs. Basset was until last Saturday Mrs. Emily Darrah, widow of the late John Darrah, formerly American Postal Agent in Shanghai. The wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church in the presence of a few friends and was not announced until just before the tender left. Mr. Basset is a well-known French broker. The couple go first to Japan and afterwards to France for a lengthy wedding trip.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Higher Normal School at Nanking, L. K. Tao, professor of Sociology at the Peking Government University, and Prof. T. Lee, who compose a special educational mission to Europe, left Shanghai last Saturday, March 8, on the s. s. *Shinyo Maru*. Dr. Kuo, Mr. Tao and Professor Lee are respectively American, British and French returned students. Wang Ching-wei, another French returned student, left on the same ship to perform certain work in connection with the Chinese Labor Corps.

Major Lionel Street, a prominent Shanghai doctor, has recently been appointed surgeon-in-chief of an American Red Coss medical unit destined for service in the Balkan States. Dr. Street, who is at present in Paris, expects to leave for Montenegro, where he will have his headquarters for three months at Podgoritza. The unit of which he is in charge has a personnel of about fifty, including seven doctors, a public health specialist and one or two dentists. Dr. Street will return to Shanghai on completion of his service with the Red Cross.

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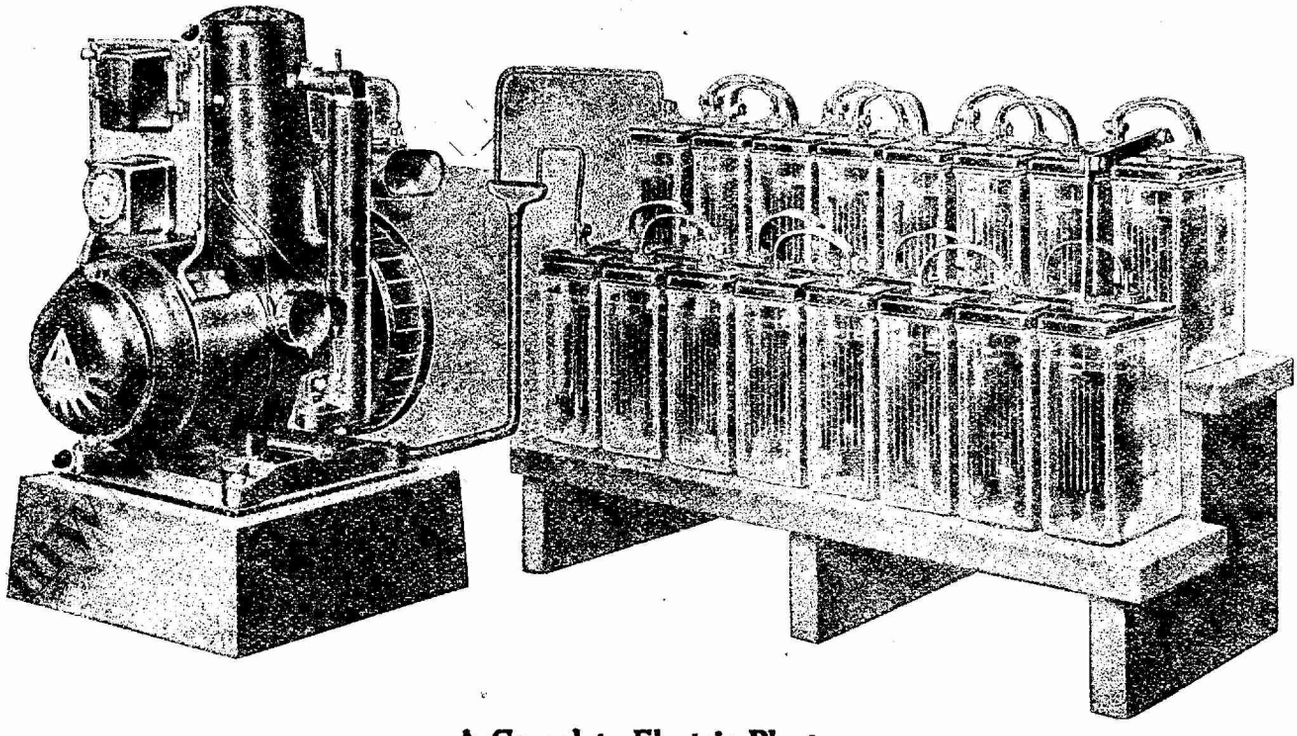

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John K. Sague, of Poughkeepsie, New York, who will be remembered in Shanghai as one of America's delegates to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission, presided recently at a meeting held at the City Club, New York, for the formation of a Chinese-American Society. The object of the society is to organize the progressive men of each country into two groups that will cooperate for mutual interest along commercial, economic and social lines. Many prominent men were present at the meeting and expressed approval of the aims of the proposed society, among them being Dr. C. T. Wang, Eugene Chen, founder of the *Shanghai Gazette*; Frank S. Doubleday, H. S. Chatfield and Robert L. Luce.

At the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, March 10, the chief engineer of the P. & O. steamer *Dilwara* was charged with unlawfully attempting to import uncertified Indian opium. The defence of the accused presented by his counsel was that there was no law applicable to British subjects prohibiting the importation of opium into China and reference was made to an appeal in the British Supreme Court then pending to decide this point. (Judgment was given March 13 in the British Supreme Court upholding the sentence of the Police Court imposed upon a British Chinese subject of three months imprisonment with hard labor). Justice Skinner Turner took the view that the matter was a serious one, but eventually agreed that the accused might sail with his vessel the following day after arranging to deposit £40 in cash as security for his appearance in about a month.

Enemy Subjects Repatriated

During the past week 1,797 German and Austrian residents of China embarked on three British steamers in Shanghai and are now on their way to their former homes. Several hundred who are to be repatriated are still in Shanghai and will be sent on a later boat. With the exception of a bitter local controversy, which has not yet been settled, over the question of repatriation of German doctors, the work of embarking enemy subjects was carried out without a hitch. Special Constables, boy scouts and the Volunteers were on duty as well as Chinese troops. Drs. Birt, Gerngros and Blumenstock, who were supposed to go aboard the boats early in the week, were missing and could not be found by the police. Dr. Birt had been exempted at the request of the Portuguese Minister but the exemptions of the other doctors had been cancelled. Herr Figge, former manager of the local branch of the German Bank, was found to have more cash in his possession than the regulations allowed; the excess was taken from him. An Austrian chemist when searched was found to have morphia pills in his possession and these were taken from him. The greatest interest was attached to the embarkation of Herr Hanneken, the leading German resident in North China, his activities being of so flagrant a character that it was decided to deport him, despite the fact that he is over 60 years of age.

Women's Work

A Patriotic American Actress

Madeline Delmar, a well-known actress of the American stage, is in private life Senorita Marie Madelaine Rizzo, and is a native of Italy. During the war Mlle. Delmar gave up her stage career to become a nurse in a base hospital of the United States army.

Y. W. C. A. Worker Dies

The many friends of Miss Marie Elizabeth Belleville, especially her co-workers in the Young Women's Christian Associations of China, are deeply mourning her death on Saturday, March 8, at Shanghai. Miss Belleville had been for a month in Shanghai on account of ill health but her death was unexpected. At the Peking Language School during the winter of 1917-18 Miss Belleville made an exceptionally good record as a language student. She spent last summer

at Peitaiho, and was appointed in October 1918 to Association work in Canton, where her loss from the staff will be very much felt. In Miss Belleville's death the Young Women's Christian Association in China suffers such a loss for the first time. A graduate of Bryn Mawr College in the class of 1909, Miss Belleville was for five years a physical director in Pittsburg playgrounds. The greater part of her Association experience in the United States was in work at West Side Branch, New York City, where she was acting general secretary at the time she resigned to come to China.

American Woman's Club

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club met at the Carlton Cafe on Thursday afternoon, March 13, at 4.30 o'clock. Mrs. Stockton read a deferred paper on the "Railways and Highways of China" and Mrs. F. J. White, who was assisted by Mrs. Kulp, Mrs. Mabee and Miss McKeen, led a discussion of the aboriginal tribes and conquering races of China.

Women and Events

The wedding took place on Monday, March 10, at Holy Trinity Cathedral of Frank Norton Bell, manager of Arnhold Brothers and Co. at Canton, and Miss Grace Newbery, late of the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

The Purim fancy dress ball, which was to have been given by the Hebrew Relief Society at the Astor House Hotel on Monday, March 17, has been postponed on account of the prevalence of influenza. The date of the dance will be announced later.

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks the following further donations in memory of Mrs. Roy P. Roberts: Dr. and Mrs. McCracken $5; Mrs. W. H. Lunt $5; Mrs. Boynton $5; Mr. George Fitch $5; Mrs. M. Benjamin $5; Dr. and Mrs. Hudson Tls. 5; Mrs. Van Evera $10.

H. E. Yu, secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, and an American returned student, was married to Miss Wu Lan-yung, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Wu, at the First Baptist Church, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 13. Mrs. Yu is a graduate of the Eliza Yates Memorial High School and has been for the past several years a teacher in the Baptist (Southern) Social Center in the French Concession.

W. S. Carter, director of the division of labor of the Railroad Administration, says woman has made good in her new field of labor—railroading. Although she gained her standing through war labor shortage, she will be hard to displace. After a year's trial of 102,296 of her she has proved her value, he reports. Mr. Carter says that in general the women desire to retain their places "as railroaders," sharing equally with the men all privileges and responsibilities.

Results of a suffrage canvass just completed in Springfield, Massachusetts, by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association indicate that 10,082 women in that city believe in equal suffrage and favor the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This number is more than 60 per cent of the registered vote of the city. Springfield is one of the five representative cities in this State chosen for the test, the others being Boston, Worcester, Pittsfield and North Adams.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Korea and the Missionaries

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

No time should be lost in intimating to the Japanese authorities in Tokio that foreigners in the Far East, neither merchant nor missionary, will believe for a moment the rash accusations made against foreign missionaries in connection with the riots in Korea. Since the early days of Japanese participation in the administration of Korea such allegations have been made periodically and, although it is only fair to say that the missionaries have on occasion not been so discreet as they might have been, it is notorious that few Japanese officials lose an opportunity of attacking Christian missionaries and educationists. When we come to the present movement in Korea we find that the Koreans have been extremely active. For weeks they have been in direct communication with foreign newspapers in China, and have forwarded the news of events in their country as promptly as Tokio has issued it. Everything points to the Koreans being well able to conduct the campaign without foreign assistance, of which there are no indications. On Friday, however, the Japanese authorities in Tokio permitted the announcement in a censored statement that "during a demonstration in Seoul on March 5, the American Korean nurses were distributing copies of anti-Japanese manifestoes." This educed a prompt official denial that American nurses took part in the affair. Now the gendarmerie commander, Kojima, alleges that "the rioters were Christian converts and coolies instigated by foreign missionaries in Phongyang," and, frankly, no foreigner will believe the latter part of his statement, as none will deny that a Christian has as much reason to hope for political freedom as a heathen.

Japan and League of Nations

From the "Herald of Asia," Tokio (Japanese)

We are gratified to note that on the whole the newspapers of this country have expressed themselves in favor of the covenant for the League of Nations. It is not, however, surprising that a few discordant voices are heard amidst the chorus of applause hailing its advent. Any innovation, however good its intention may be, is bound to meet more or less opposition from those who find it inconvenient to adapt themselves to the new conditions it may usher in. Inasmuch as even in the United States there are reported to be many bitter opponents to the consummation of the idea of President Wilson for universal peace, none will think it strange that some Japanese do not welcome it in a whole-hearted manner. It seems that the principal objection of these Japanese opponents to the League of Nations is that Japan will thereby lose her special position in the Far East. For instance, when the league comes into being, Japan will have to part with the Monroe doctrine for Asia as well as with the special position she has continued to occupy in China. Japan will also have to change her foreign policy, as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on which it has been standing, will practically become ineffective, while China, relying on the support of the league, will become diplomatically more unmanageable than hitherto. It will be easily seen that all these objections originate from a selfish desire to keep Japan in her rather doubtful

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position of ascendancy in the Far East, and are exactly on a par with the dislike of American opponents to lose the Monroe doctrine and the special position America occupies in Mexico. There is not much hope for the advocates of the League of Nations ever attaining the object they have in view, if such objections emanating from no higher motives than those of safeguarding selfish interests are allowed to stand in its way, and so they must first try to silence them. All these opponents must be made to see that the abolition of war, the reduction of armaments, mutual help and cooperation, and the ushering in of a golden age of peace are a far greater boon to each and all people than the present system of the world organization, in which each nation must always be on guard against others and incessantly endeavor to promote its interest and influence at the expense of others.

Plenty of Room Here

From the "Herald of Asia," Tokio (Japanese)

It is reported from Peking that Mr. Abbott, who represents the interests of a group of American bankers, is visiting the Chinese Capital. His business there is understood to be the promotion of American economic interests in China. That after the war America will endeavor to expand her trade and gain financial influence in the Far East, particularly in China, was long expected and so Mr. Abbott's visit to Peking, heralding the opening of American economic activities there, will not come as a surprise to Japanese business men and financiers having relations with that country. It may be expected that much American capital will soon find its way thereinto. America is now very popular among the Chinese and therefore will have much advantage over other nations in tradal and financial competition. The Japanese, however, need not be jealous, for China is a country too vast even for America to monopolize all economic benefits obtainable there. In spite of all America's efforts to extend her sphere of economic influence, there will be left in the field much room wherein Japanese business men and financiers can actively work. Besides, China made prosperous by American help will buy more from Japan. There is no reason for Japan to be alarmed at the prospect of American money flowing into China. On the contrary it will affect Japan in a favorable way and is therefore to be welcomed by her.

Race Discrimination

From the "Osaka Asahi" (Japanese)

The Chinese are awakening to the necessity of cooperating with Japan in the effort to have race discrimination abolished. It is a commendable thing that such awakening has come to the Chinese. We, however, refute the American arguments that Japan is ambitious to whip China into line with herself in the coming race war against the West. Such views of MILLARD'S REVIEW and other American journals and publicists are only laughable, and still more so if they are ever believed by any one. The Chinese are now beginning to appreciate the change of the policy of the Japanese government towards China and are saying that such change of policy will help a great deal toward facilitating the smooth working of the Shanghai peace conference. But more than this, we are glad to learn that an effort has begun among the Chinese to take advantage of the situation when Japan is advocating in Paris the abolition of race discrimination and benefit by it. The Japanese authorities explained that because the proposition of the abolition of race discrimination might cause complicated discussions it was postponed until a later occasion. This was too backward a policy to adopt. But at any rate the issue will be brought up some day in the peace conference in Paris. But Japan does not advocate abolition of race discrimination for the Japanese alone. Japan represents all the colored races and stands for the abolition of discrimination against all races. If the Chinese sincerely desire to cooperate with the Japanese in this effort to have discrimination abolished altogether, Japan should be glad to cooperate. It would strengthen the position of Japan at the peace conference in Paris. Japan is now treated as one of the five great Powers of the world. If the Japanese delegate advocated abolition alone, it may more readily move the delegates of other Powers who are of a discriminatory turn of mind, as witness *Stead's Review* of Australia, which said that it will be difficult to refuse Japanese admission to that country. This view was not based upon any sense of humanity or justice, but upon the consideration that Japan is one of the five Powers. The question of abolition of race discrimination should be discussed on the basis of humanity. It should be advocated on the

ground of equality for all races. Japan does not care to get the benefits for herself alone. Not only for China, but for all other colored nations, Japan should work to have race discrimination abolished. If any discriminatory decision is made at the peace conference in regard to the abolition of discrimination, then Japan should refuse to be benefited by it, from the consideration of humanity. If necessary, Japan should wait for decision until some other time. MILLARD'S REVIEW, an American organ in China, in its January issue, says something about Japan wishing to see the Shanghai peace conference delayed until after the peace conference in Paris is completed, so that Japan may have the monopoly of dealing with the Chinese problem; of Japan trying to exploit the resources of China for her own benefit and then in training the Chinese to make soldiers, so that a race war may be waged in ten years against the West; of the necessity of the Versailles conference settling the race question at once, etc. These are extraordinary views. Not even the ringleaders of militarism in Japan would even advocate anything of that kind. Such ridiculous insinuations are only a joke. But we see reasons for the Americans professing to believe such nonsense. Should Japan and China cooperate in the effort to solve the race question, America will not be able to oppose it outright. America fears Sino-Japanese cooperation most. That is why she tries to insinuate against Japan. What America is really afraid of is not a race war, but the abolition of race discrimination. Because she cannot oppose the issue of abolition she raises her voice in regard to a race war to alienate Japan and China. The reason that America is afraid of the abolition of race discrimination is the very reason why Japan and China should cooperate in order to have discrimination abolished. We do not dream of any Sino-Japanese cooperation which is of an antiquated nature, that is savoring of the exclusion of other nations. It is now out of date to think of monopolizing the resources of China for Japan and China alone. The time has gone for such a policy. Rather than ask for special privileges in China and Siberia, Japan should ask for the doors of opportunity in the world to be widely opened. There is no reason why Japan and China should cooperate in everything. Only in regard to the race question, the two nations may advantageously cooperate.

Wicked Foreigners in China

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

Japan papers just to hand show that the allegation that foreign missionaries are responsible for the independence movement in Korea is but a part of a campaign against foreigners in general. For instance the *Japan Chronicle*—which recently translated an article by Dr. Fukuda, who sought to prove that "this diplomatic hand of Britain extends to the Far East for the protection of English capitalists"—says: "The wickedness of foreigners in general in China is a favorite theme of the Japanese press. It is generally the commercial men who are jealous of Japan's 'special position' in China. Just now, however, the missionaries are having their turn." As a consequence we find the Japanese newspapers setting up a standard to which they require missionaries to conform. Like the merchants and diplomats, the missionaries, and especially the American missionaries, do not come up to the Japanese standard. The *Asahi* quotes a "certain well-informed person" as stating that the American missionaries in China, particularly in Tientsin and neighborhood, are going out of their way to inspire in the Chinese anti-Japanese sentiments. Some of these Americans, says the person quoted, are missionaries only in name, their chief bnsiness being to discuss politics. "There are even indications that in so doing they are acting under instructions from their government." In the eyes of the *Hochi* there is very little to choose between the doings of the American missionaries (in Korea) and those of the Germans. The latter is Marquis Okuma's paper, and cannot plead ignorance. No one resents criticism more than a Japanese, yet many of them must always be slinging mud, even at their allies. Had not the direct assertion been made that missionaries were responsible for the riots in Korea, this latest "exposure" by the Japanese press might have been ignored, but in the circumstanees it is well to understand exactly how such a charge has naturally followed a most unjust campaign of deliberate falsehood initiated to provide sensational "copy."

Japanese Arms in China

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

The Japanese government has made a statement to the effect that no further consignment of arms and ammunition will be supplied to Peking and that the balance of the military loan which is lying in the bank shall not be handed to the Peking government (this is incorrect as Japan only expresses the wish that the Chinese government will refrain from drawing the funds but there is nothing to prevent them doing so). It looks as if Japan is repenting her sins. The war between the North and South is caused by the lust for militarism on the part of Tuan Chi-jui, and Tuan's lust for militarism is caused by the supply of arms and ammunition from Japan. Once it used to be said that the war against Tuan Chi-jui was really an indirect war against Japan. Justice has won in Europe and all the unjust and secret treaties, if submitted to the world peace conference, will surely be cancelled. It is best that Japan has voluntarily decided to abandon the same. We hope however that Japan will go a step further, namely to demonstrate her promises by actual deeds. Friendship for China must be shown in actual deeds and not by words.

Ingratitude of the Allies

From the "Manchuria Daily News" (Japanese)

Japan was prompted to consolidate her relations with China while Japan's allies were fully taken up with the European campaign, because of China's wavering attitude under Germany's seductive influence. It may be remembered that the astute German diplomat (Admiral Hintze) was then the German Minister to Peking, and, as the custodian of the peace of the Far East, Japan could not sit still and look on. Her allies had little attention to spare for any positive measures in China, and Japan did what she thought her plain and imperative duty in binding China to her more closely by means of the Sino-Japanese treaties *re* South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia and also Shantung. Truly enough, she was compelled to use some coercive suasion on China under the pressing circumstances, but all was done in the ultimate interest of the Allies. The above mentioned two treaties were really the first step to draw China into the war on the Allies' side. We fail to comprehend how any citizen of an Allied country could find fault with Japan's activity in

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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China while the Allies' attention was absorbed in the war. Japan's inactivity might have left China to the sweet mercy of Germany and what might not have happened with the Bolshevik influence rapidly spreading itself to Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria? It certainly does not become a man to appreciate generous help in time of adversity and to forget it as soon as the tide is turned in his favor.

American and British Shipping Rivalry

THE active rivalry between American and British shipping interests for supremacy in the matter of ocean carrying tonnage assumed a most interesting phase towards the end of January. Almost simultaneously the British ship-owners announced a sharp reduction in rates applying on the North Atlantic, while the U. S. Shipping Board made a cut of 66 ⅔ per cent in the rates which had been in force up until that time. Needless to say, the New York shipping market became very active immediately following the announcement of these reductions in rates and it is generally believed there that a shipping rate war will eventually develop between the American and British steamer lines. It is felt that these reductions mark the beginning of an active contest between British and American flag tonnage for the most favorable position in world mercantile matters.

The rates announced by both American and British interests approximate $20 per ton on general cargo between New York and British ports. The rates from New York to Far Eastern ports have also been reduced, in about the same proportion as the Atlantic rates. The new rate to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila and Singapore is $25 for general cargo per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 40 cubic feet, pieces or packages not exceeding 6,000 pounds, and $20 for iron and steel.

The steel industry of America views this lowering of rates with great glee as, now that the war demands for steel products has ceased, there is a natural desire to find foreign markets for the enormous output which the expansion during war times had developed. But the steel industry is by no means the only line of trade which is receiving a sharp stimulus as a result of the reduction of rates. The price of cotton, for instance, rose 200 points immediately upon the announcement of the cut in the ocean freight tariff. The new rates are also of great interest to the American tea importers and in a statement issued to the press W. G. Powers, of the J. C. Whitney Company, said that the fact had not previously been sufficiently stressed that as bearing upon the position of freight rates for the next Formosa season, there are thousands of tons of merchandise held in godowns in different parts of the Far East waiting for the final settlements of the peace conference, when actual peace shall have become a fact and all embargoes and restrictions made by the United States and Canadian governments covering these goods are removed.

"Those embargoes," said Mr. Powers, "have naturally been the sole reason why these goods have been held out there at the expense of their owners, and when action is taken it is only reasonable to suppose that the firms which have been holding this great mass of merchandise for the periods will be so anxious to get the goods forward to United States and Canadian destinations that they will be big factors in affecting the freight rates from the Far East to our ports. It may therefore be not so much a question of rates as it may be of securing space for tea.

"In covering Indian teas I simply made the point in what I gave you the other day that our selling basis here to the trade on these was extremely low as compared to the prices obtained for all the different sortations in the recent special auction sale in London, which was stipulated as 'for export only,' meaning as not being for home consumption. Further than this our basis here for orange pekoes especially has been far below that of the primary market.

"Regarding green teas, the point may be made that we will probably find European and Asiatic buyers competitors for China greens in Shanghai next season, who might even be able to outpay us for the teas we need for our own requirements here in this country. These buyers have been out of the Shanghai market since the war and may be serious factors this coming season. With little evident hope existing for improvement in silver in China, which would naturally make exchange very strong, and with the possible freight situation as mentioned in connection with Formosa, we cannot ourselves see how anything in the way of a low Shanghai market can be expected."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* in announcing the reduction in rates said: "There is a potential export demand, which, according to reports from different official sources, will undoubtedly assume considerable

proportions. In the interim between the cessation of war production and the start of capacity production on a peace basis there might well have developed a satisfactory export movement to world markets. The steel and iron industries in this country were enlarged considerably in order to care for the growing demands of the war, and it would have been advantageous to the welfare of all concerned if this export trade could have been established. But up to the present the opportunity has been lacking because of unfavorable freight rates. It has been found that England could undersell us in foreign markets because of the fact that her freight rates were reasonable. But there appears to dawn a new era, brought about by the lowering of rates. With the changes brought about by the latest cuts in ocean rates the local steel and iron interests will watch developments both here and overseas with considerable curiosity. General satisfaction was evident because of the latest steps which have been taken. It is now felt that the one big obstacle has been removed from the path and that a more settled tone is due to be seen in the local market. With a stimulation of the export demand and with a chance for American producers to compete with England on almost equal terms it stands to reason that conditions will improve materially."

China's Shipping Enterprises

BY Y. L. CHANG

THE degree of prosperity in commercial undertakings of a nation can easily be gauged by the amount of shipping it carries. Chinese commerce when compared with that of other nations is not so very encouraging, because the development of her shipping enterprise has been so far arrested and is confined only to Far Eastern waters.

China's lamentable lack of shipping is clearly shown in one instance by the number of ships that cleared the port of Shanghai for the months of April, May and June of this year and their total tonnage according to the Customs reports. Within those three months, altogether 1,835 ships left the port totalling 3,170,058 tons of which 778 were Japanese with a total of 1,221,212 tons; 549 were British with a total of 1,002,255 tons; and only 419 were Chinese with a total of only 531,392 tons and the rest were shared by America, France, Russia, Holland, Norway, Mexico, Belgium and Switzerland. These ships were found not in a foreign country but right within Chinese territorial waters. This state of affairs is brought about not by the lack of enterprising spirit in this particular field on the part of the Chinese people but by the inability of the Central government to afford them adequate protection when any such undertakings are organized. In order to fully develop China's commerce and industries, the question of shipping should be give serious consideration by the authorities concerned as soon as the government is able to stand on its own feet. Many complaints have been heard from all sides by commercial people about the heavy losses and serious disadvantages they have sustained from the lack of shipping. Robert Dollar, a successful American merchant and one of America's greatest men, realizing the importance of shipping, said to his people "build ships," "repeal the laws that make their construction difficult and their profitable operation impossible." The same advice should reach the ears of the Chinese authorities concerned in solving China's shipping problem; it may well be added that laws providing adequate measures of protection to the shipping enterprises so as to move all obstacles in the way that tend to arrest its development should be enacted and actually enforced at the earliest possible opportunity.

Chinese are known to have owned a great number of ships in the Straits Settlements and to have accumulated large fortunes therefrom and at Chefoo a big Chinese shipping firm once existed. However, the largest shipping interests of the country owned by Chinese are centered at Shanghai, of which the largest and the most important is the China Merchants' Navigation Co. Ltd. The others of lesser importance are the China Mail S. S. Co. Ltd., the San Peh, the Hung Ang and the Hsin Ning Shao steamship companies. Concerning them some cursory remarks are made in the following.

The China Merchants' S. S. Navigation Company is said to be the premier shipping enterprise in China and is engaged not only in steamship service but also carries on an extensive wharf and godown business.

The company now possesses a fleet of 31 ships with a total of 59,332 tons. It has been roughly estimated that the entire property of the company is worth about Tls. 25,000,000, of which Tls. 13,000,000 is covered by land and Tls. 12,000,000 by steamers.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE.

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

The company owns its own pontoon wharves and warehouses at Shanghai and at all the river as well as coast ports. Their first wharf was at Pootung, opposite the British settlement; later on, they possessed the lower Hongkew wharf; and in 1887 the Kingleeyuen and the Central wharves were purchased. In 1882 the whole foreshores at Kingleeyuen Central and Lower wharves were substantially bunded and filled in. Steel pontoons and bridges were built and attached to them. Large ware houses were built at Kinleeyuen and godowns erected at Central and Lower wharves. At a later date, the Eastern wharf and Yankadoo wharf properties were purchased, the foreshore bunded, pontoons built and moored, and godowns erected.

The company has its headquarters at Shanghai and branch offices with wharves and miscellaneous other interests at Chungking, Ichang, Hankow, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Ningpo, Wenchow, Amoy, Swatow, Foochow, Canton, Hongkong, Chefoo, Newchang and Tientsin. On the average, there are five foreigners employed in each ship, and two foreigners in each wharf, one in charge and the other as accountant.

The company was founded in Shanghai in 1827 as a Chinese joint stock company with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000, under the guardianship of H. E. Li Hung-chang, then Viceroy of Chili and Supt. of Northern Trade, etc. Soon after the establishment of the company, Tong King-sing and Chu Yu-chee were summoned by Li Hung-chang to the North and were requested to take control. Thereupon Tong King-sing was appointed as director-general and Chu Yu-chee as co-director, and under their able management the company made rapid progress.

Their first steamer was the *Aden*, which was bought over from the P. & O. Co. and was put on the Shanghai and Tientsin line. The government gave the use of the transport *Kong-Chee* for three years. Two years later the steamers *Fu Sing*, *Lee Yuan* and *Yung Ching* were added and so the company had a fleet of five steamers. Still later, the steamers *Kiang Kwan* and *Kiang Yung* were built. The *Fung Shung* and *Pautan*, built in 1875, were for many years the finest steamers for the Northern ports, with fine accommodations for Chinese passengers. More steamers were added to the fleet in rapid succession, and on March 1, 1877, the company purchased and took over the entire fleet of seventeen steamers and property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., of which Messrs. Russel & Co. were the representatives and agents. Some of the ships thus bought were broken up and appropriated for other uses, while others were renovated and brought up to modern requirements. Still more steamers were added later on till the company has steamers running to all the principle ports of China. The present fleet consists of 31 steamers with an aggregate of 59,332 tons and 39,700 horsepower. Besides, the company also owns a fleet of tugs and lighters at Tientsin and Kiukiang.

From the time of the appointment of Shen Kung-pao in 1885 as director-general till 1904, the shareholders received a substantial return upon their investment. Afterwards, on account of the dominance of official directors appointed by the Board of Communications, the company's business began to fall off until 1911, when Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed as managing director for the purpose of reorganizing the company.

The China Mail S. S. Co. Ltd., a trans-Pacific line, was organized in the year 1915 with a capital of $3,000,000, two-thirds of which were subscribed by Chinese shareholders and one-third by certain American banks. The company, though a Chinese concern, is registered in the United States and its ships fly the American flag. Its head-office is at San Francisco and branch offices at Shanghai, Hongkong, Japan, Honolulu and Manila; the president and vice-president are Chinese, while Americans are appointed as managers and agents. Look Ting-eli is now president. He is also the promoter. The company owns three ships, the *China*, *Nile* and *Nanking*, of which the *Nanking* is the largest and the latest. The China Mail is said to have made more than $700,000 for the first year, and the business is improving rapidly every year.

The San Peh S. S. Co. was organized five years ago with a capital of $1,000,000 by Yu Ya-ching. The company owns ten steamers running from Hongkong to Singapore and Saigon. The steamers are from 3,000 tons and upwards. At first the company ran only a launch service with two steam-launches running between Ningpo and Sanpeh but now it has ten sea-going vessels. The business is still making great progress every year. Its head-office is at Shanghai.

The Hung An, another steam-ship company organized by Yu Ya-ching, is older than the San Peh. It started with a capital of $100,000 and now has two ships plying between Shanghai and Hankow of about the same size, each being a thousand tons and over. The company is registered at Hongkong but the shareholders are Chinese.

The Hsin Ning Shao S. S. Co. Ltd. owns three steamers. One is running between Shanghai and Ningpo; the other between Shanghai and Hankow; and the third, which is now in service between Hongkong and Saigon, has been chartered to a certain firm at Hongkong, for which the company gets over thirty thousand dollars per month. The first two ships, each over two thousand tons, were bought only a few years ago at a cost of $350,000 each and the company would not sell either now for $1,000,000, as the prices of ships have gone up immensely during the European war.

American Trade in Siam

During the fiscal year 1913-14 the value of the American goods imported direct into Siam passed for the first time the million-dollar mark, reaching $1,066,171, as compared with $746,062 in the previous year, says a special report by Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen, of Bangkok. The figures for the next three years were $1,041,893 in 1914-15; $1,135,883 in 1915-16; $1,627,166 in 1916-17. During the year 1918, however, all previous records were exceeded by a total of $1,775,529 worth of imports, and this result may be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as the same drawbacks, to which attention was called in last year's report, continued to operate throughout the year. The com-

mercial reading room attached to the consulate was visited by a great many Siamese merchants and other inquirers for American manufactures, and further interest was also shown during the year by the sending of a number of Siamese students to the United States for the purpose of completing their education in the mechanical arts, especially those relating to engineering and railways. On the other hand American manufacturers and exporters, as well as importers of Oriental products, showed their continued interest in entering into closer trade relations with this country by sending experienced commercial representatives and by the making of extended trade inquiries through letters sent to the consulate.

The future development of the United States trade with Siam, however, will be dependent largely on the progress made in securing better shipping facilities. Direct sailings between the United States and Siam may not be practical, but shipments for Siam might be carried by American liners to Manila for transshipment to Bangkok in smaller vessels. It is likely that a line of steamers of about 1,500 tons each for the run between Manila and Bangkok could be operated on a paying basis. Starting from Manila, calls would be made at Hongkong and Saigon, while at Bangkok a full cargo might easily be secured for the direct return to Manila. More than 1,000,000 tons of rice, about 45,000 tons of teakwood, and an unknown quantity of other native products are shipped yearly from Bangkok, and the greater portion of this cargo goes to Hongkong and Singapore and other Oriental ports for transshipment to the United States, to Central and South America, and to Europe. A full share of this freight could readily be secured for shipment to Manila, and finally be carried by other American ships to its ultimate destination.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Christiania will hold a Norwegian-American exposition from September 10 to September 24, 1919, when all kinds of American export merchandise will be shown.

The U. S. Department of Commerce was advised that the British government had negotiated for one billion square feet of Canadian lumber of all grades valued at $40,000,000.

At the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan, a preliminary meeting was held March 13 of the American-Japanese Shipping Company, which proposes a joint capitalization of American and Japanese shipowners of Yen 200,000,000.

The Wa Shing Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company of Tientsin has awarded the contract for the erection and equipment of a new cotton mill at Tsingtao to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. The mill, of about 15,000 spindles, will be equipped with American machinery throughout.

Whereas, prior to the war, exports of dyestuffs from the United States never exceeded in value $500,000, the total value of dyestuffs exported from America in the fiscal year 1918 was $17,000,000. This compares with $12,000,000 in 1917, $5,000,000 in 1915 and less than $500,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war.

Roy U. Conger, of New York, became the largest individual owner of airplanes and aero equipment in the world when he gave at Toronto his certified check for $10,000,000 to Sir Joseph Lavelle, representing the British government, in payment for the entire aircraft equipment, costing over $10,000,000, which was provided by Great Britain and used by Canada in training flyers.

A shipment of $3,000,000 worth of cocoanut oil reached San Francisco recently from Manila. Cocoanut oil is rapidly taking the place of other materials in the manufacture of substitutes for butter, lard and other foods. Among the principal importers to America are Procter & Gamble and the Philippine Oil Co. The oil is brought in from the Orient in tank steamers, which carry mineral oil on the outgoing trips.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. was held March 11 in the offices of the general agents, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. The report showed a decrease in revenue for the year, mainly due to a falling off in the number of vessels which use the wharves. Another decrease is from declining earnings on storage of import cargo but this has been about counterbalanced from storage on export cargo held up by lack of tonnage. During the year the company redeemed Tls. 7,400 of debentures at a discount. A dividend of Tls. 4 per share was declared.

Members of the Traffic Club of New York passed a resolution January 28 dealing with the existing government merchant tonnage problem. It asked, first, that existing maritime laws be so amended as to place American operators on an equality with their foreign competitors and, secondly, that the government's merchant vessels be sold on the plan proposed recently by Capt. Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship lines. The government ships should be sold at the current price of similar ships prevailing in London, one-quarter cash, one-quarter in one, two and three years, with interest at 4 per cent, and when the various payments fall due the amount to be paid shall be the price prevailing then in London, thereby putting American ship-owners on an exact equality with foreign competitors as to the first cost of the ship; in other words, keeping the cost of the ships so bought equal to foreign ships, while the owner is paying for them. The difference in cost to the government and the amount sold for to be charged up to the cost of the war, the same as ammunition, etc.

American exports during the year 1918 amounted to $6,150,000,000, or $83,000,000 below the total for the preceding year, and more than double the value of imports. The import total was $3,031,000,000, compared with $2,952,000,000 in 1917. During December, the first full month after the signing of the armistice, exports reached a total of $566,000,000, an increase over the $522,000,000 recorded for November, although not up to the high mark of $600,000,000 for December, 1917. Imports for December were low, being $211,000,000, against $251,000,000 for November, and $228,000,000 for December of the previous year. Imports as well as exports of gold continued to decrease, the imports amounting to $62,000,000 in 1918, against $552,000,000 in 1917, and the exports to $41,000,000 and $372,000,000 in the same years. Imports of silver increased from $53,000,000 in the calendar year 1917 to $71,000,000 in 1918. The exports of silver during December, 1918, amounted to $48,000,000, a larger amount than in any

month during the past three years. For the calendar year exports of silver amounted to $253,000,000 in 1918, against $84,000,000 in 1917.

The annual general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd. was held in Shanghai March 11. H. E. Arnhold being unable to be present through illness the meeting was presided over by R. Ure Hummel. The address to the shareholders made reference to the indirect losses which had arisen out of the extensive fire in the autumn of 1917 which had destroyed several godowns, and in reply to a shareholder the chairman admitted that the overdraft from the bank was heavy and had always been a burden. The most interesting statement made by the chairman was the following: "During the past eighteen months, several inquiries were received from Japanese sources for permission to inspect the mill, with a view to purchasing the same, but as no offers were forthcoming, instructions have since been given that no further permits for the inspection of the company's premises are to be issued. The general managers have repeatedly been asked to name a price for the sale of the company as a going concern, but as your directors saw no reason why the company should dispose of its property and go into liquidation, no figure was named. One of the parties has recently asked for a seat on the board. Your directors thought, however, that since this is a British company, it is desirable the board be confined to gentlemen of British nationality."

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. Acheson, Peking; L. Gorris, Holland; J. Urquhart, Melbourne; Miss A. Sosnihen, Harbin; R. H. Eckford, Tsingtao; S. J. Barden, Dairen; Mrs. Egereff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Andrews, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Beggar, Shanghai; O. A. Brooks, Tsingtao; G. Volckardt, Peking; O. Nordguist, Nanking; Mrs. C. Stone; R. J. Herrick, Portland; F. A. Suedeband, New York; H. M. Lovler, San Francisco; H. S. Puff, Batavia, Java; J. Ormiston, Hongkong; Moore Bennett, Peking; J. Hegner; Mrs. Elliott, Hongkong; Miss A. J. Griffin, Soochow; W. C. Howe, U. S. A.; F. Brenner; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Simmons, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Docqueer, Tongshan; Mr. and Mrs. Franck, Manila; Mrs. H. O. Hiller, New York; D. F. Morrison, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Molden, New York; E. A. Hovern, Hongkong; W. R. Macfarland, Manila; H. F. Sendamore, New York; Capt. F. C. Ferguson, Hongkong; J. M. Clements, Washington; T. B. Clark, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Ogolzman; Mrs. E. G. Anderson, Hongkong; Edwards, Local; Rilley, Local; G. I. Delloro, Yokohama; W. van Rossem, Kobe; J. Kitto, Ichang; H. B. Donaldson, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. Orr, Peking; A. T. Gillespie, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Theodor, Hankow; C. C. Lincoln, Peking; L. F. Towned, Tientsin; D. N. S. Rous; A. G. Jeffress.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. R. McKenzie, Kobe; H. S. Drake, Seattle; S. Toba, Yokohama; Mrs. L. Vorobieff, Kobe; Lt. Ressell, Kobe; Lt. Geradot, Kobe; Lt. Sclofer, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. P. Walter, Hankow; Carlisle; W. M. Spiller; Gestreand, Hongkong; Mrs. Maybon and child; A. J. Brewer, U. S. A.; G. A. Read, Kobe; Lt. A. H. Balsley; U. S. A.; H. Rankin, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Berg; H. Hamilton, Chinkiang; T. B. Clarke; L. W. Strawn, Local; Boguzuoski, Local; F. P. Harrison, Nanking; Robert Shewan, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Tsingtao; L. T. Miller, Local; Capt. Guenean, Peking; D. Gaudean; M. G. Lefevre; Mr. and Mrs. Randon and child; Lt. Tristani, Tientsin; Lt. Ges, Tientsin; Capt. Lelong, Peking; Henry, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Regnault, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharkey, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Bourgery, Peking; F. Vermedake, Vladivostock; Capt. Podjapolsky, Vladivostock; Lt. Niffontoff, Vladivostock; Mr. Topolsky, Vladivostock; Bonaschkewitch, Vladivostock; S. Turner, Local; Mr. and Mrs. May, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Miller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Drollette, Hongkong; R. Gorritch, Harbin; S. Burbak, Harbin; Ginsburg, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. I. Rubenstein, Japan; Boris Sideine, Hakadake; Robert Jacquetts, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. R. Brylincki and children; MissW etzel, Tokio; P. Leyrol Lyons; F. Morandon, Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. Negre, Paris; Capt. W. L. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jungblutt, Paris; Miss Jungblutt, Paris; Henri Boussie, Paris.

New Books and Publications

Foreign Aid for China

Reconstruction in China, a series of articles reprinted from the "Peking & Tientsin Times." Tientsin: Tientsin Press, Limited; February, 1919. Published in English and Chinese at $1.50, English only $1, Chinese only 50 cents per copy.

THE author of these articles proposes intervention in China. The position he would give to foreign advisers, something like that of "Permanent Under-Secretaries" in the British system, and his picture of the advisers as a "kind of sub-Cabinet" indicate that no weaker word than intervention describes what he has in mind.

But he is by no means a thinker of that imperialistic sort for whom the drama of history is a box-office affair. He believes in foreign intervention invited and controlled by China; he believes that intervention should have as its goal the complete recovery of her independence by China; he believes that it should be limited in time and suggests fifty years; and, finally, he believes that its foundation must be the abolition of all special privileges enjoyed by individual nations in China, "a self-denying policy" on the part of foreign powers in China and "unselfish support" for China in her struggle toward the light. This last condition is not merely a pious hope but is a concrete proposal that is set forth in detail in the third of the articles.

In judging the general plan the fundamental question is briefly this: Can we get intervention in China without economic imperialism and the endless evils of jealous aggression? The author believes we can, but he depends upon a voluntary renunciation of selfish purposes on the part of foreign Powers. The reader who has in mind the proposed convention for the League of Nations, may add the solider assurance of this convention to the more nebulous hope that all the foreign Powers in China can be induced to adopt a self-denying policy in China. With the League of Nations in it and behind it the author's plan seems a reasonable and hopeful one.

The specific problems to be attacked, by whatever plan, are well stated. First comes the "nationalization," or "commercialization" as it has been called, of China's railways; and this problem deserves first place. The other problems toward the solution of which the author makes what he modestly calls "constructive suggestions" are; extraterritoriality, the Chinese army, the tariff and fiscal autonomy and China's finances.

If China must have help in solving these problems, let it come in the honest, straightforward and manly fashion that is outlined in these papers and not by backstairs politics and secret intrigue.

The foreigner in China, the Chinese who is anxious about his country's future, the man in America or England who wants to know what may be done for China can do no better than get this pamphlet and read the words of a writer who is no purveyor of easy comfort, but a truthful friend of the Chinese.

C. F. REMER.

St. John's University.

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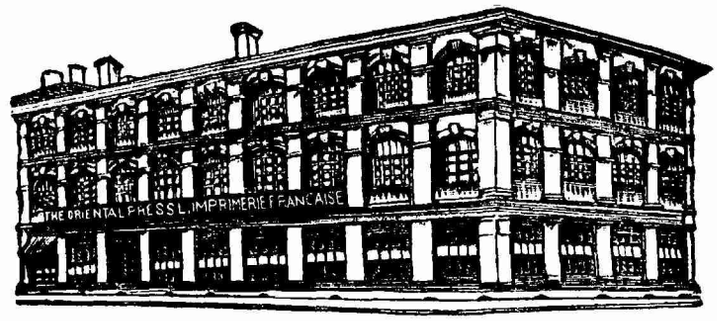

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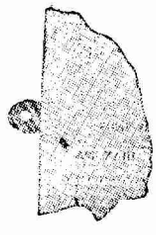

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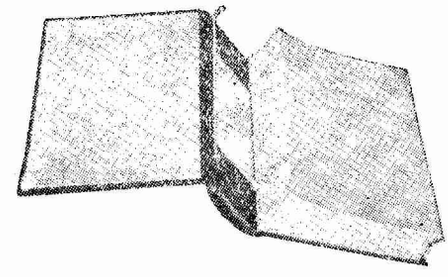

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In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSAL, Neville Craig of Montaina.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12-30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

Recent Filings:

March 7, 1919. Cause No. 740; Yao Sui Dong v. American Food Mfg. Co. Ltd. & Demurrer to petition.
" 7, " Cause No. 743; Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Mfg. Co. Ltd. et al. Complaint; Summons,
" 10, " Cause No. 744. Henry Wong, v. L. S. Passano. Petition; Summons.
" 10, " Cause No. 739, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Ltd. v. Pacific Transport Co. Ltd.; answer.
" 10, " Cause No. 663. In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; Petition. of administrator.
" 11, " Cause No. 704. In re Last Will and Testament of Francis Stanley, deceased; Deposition.
" 11, " Cause No. 663. In re Estate of Paul McRae; deceased; Petition of Claimant.
" 11, " Cause No. 745. United States of America v. Low Ping Leung; Affidavit.
" 12, " Cause No. 743. Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Mfg. Co. Ltd; Notice of motion.
" 12, " Cause No. 733. Suzuki & Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co. Demurrer. to Petition.
" 12, " Cause No. 746. United States of America, v. L. C. Passano; Affidvait; Writ.
" 13, " Cause No. 745. United States of America v. Low Ping Leung; Information.

Judgments and Orders:

March 8, 1919. Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased, overruling demurrer.
" 8, " Cause No. 740; Yao Sui Dong v. American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd., overruling demurrer.
" 11, " Couse No. 736; In re Last Will and Testament of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased, order for Letters Testamentary.
" 11, " Cause No. 745; United States of America v. Low Ping Leung. Warrant; Commitment.
" 12, " Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; Order.
" 14, " Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; Order for Letters of Administration.
" 14, " Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; Order for Letters of Administration.

Hearings:

March 11, 1919; Cause No. 745; United States of America v. Low Pin Leung (Before the Commissioner).
" 13, " Cause No. 747; In re Eastate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; on petition.
" 13, " Cause 784; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; on petition.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 31, 1919; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 719; William Jordan v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman.

IN RE ESTATE OF ALBERTA C. K. FITCH, DECEASED, No. 736. YAO SUI-DONG, PLAINTIFF, vs. AMERICAN FOOD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., DEFENDANT, No. 740.

(*Filed March 8, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Courts:** *Jurisdiction* of American Consular Courts in China has always been concurrent only—first with that of the Commissioner, then with that of the Minister and now with that of this Court.

2. —:—: *Shanghai Consular Court.* Under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1909, the only functionary authorized to exercise the jurisdiction of the consular court for the district of Shanghai was one holding the office of "vice-consul-general."

3. —:—: *Merger.* By the abolition of said office in the Act of Congress of February 5, 1915, the jurisdiction of said court lapsed and merged with that of this Court.

4. —:—: Whether the subsequent act declaring "judicial authority * * vested in" another officer was effective to undo such merger and recall such lapsed jurisdiction, not decided.

Robert T. Bryan, Jr., and Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for the demurrants.

Dr. H. C. Mei, for the petitioner in Cause No. 736.

Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for the petitioner in Cause No. 740.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The petitions here assailed by demurrer invoke the jurisdiction of this Court in causes each involving

in China less than $500., U. S. currency. As both demurrers present substantially the same question they have been considered together tho argued separately. They go to the root of the jurisdiction of American Courts in China and call for a review of legislation relating thereto.

It was assumed rather than urged by demurrants that the consular court alone had jurisdiction of these causes. We certainly cannot agree with the contrary contention that the consular courts were never really vested with probate jurisdiction. It must be remembered that our original treaty of 1844 with China reserved to the "authorities" of our own government

> "All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China."[1]

Then the Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, provided

> "That in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby vested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of said treaty."[2]

This was repeated in the Act of June 22, 1860,[3] and its language clearly seems ample to include probate along with other jurisdiction. The fact that a much earlier statute[4] gave the consuls certain administrative powers over estates of deceased Americans in no way affected this later grant as to extraterritorial countries, tho consuls in the latter may have been content to exercise merely those powers.

But it does not follow that the consuls ever had *exclusive* jurisdiction in probate or other causes. For who were the "authorities" and "functionaries" referred to in the above excepts? The first section of the act of 1848 answers this by investing "the commissioner *and* the consuls * * * with the judicial authority herein described". This phraseology again is repeated in the act of 1860[5] except that the commissioner had by that time been superseded by the minister and it was he "*and* the consuls" who were then vested "with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties."[6] In other words minister *and* consul were given concurrent *original* jurisdiction in every case tho by later provisions[7] the minister was also given appellate jurisdiction in causes, criminal and civil, above a certain grade. This act of 1860 was later, with slightly changed verbiage, not affecting the question here presented, carried into the Revised Statutes[8] and embodied in the law as it stood when the act was passed establishing this court and conferring upon it

> "*exclusive jurisdiction* in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdication may now be exercised by United States consuls and ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, *except* in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by section two of this Act."[9]

The latter provides:

> "The consuls of the United States in the cities of China to which they are respectively accredited shall have the *same jurisdiction as they now possess* in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars United States money and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged can not exceed by law one hundred dollars fine or sixty day's imprisonment, or both, and shall have power to arrest, examine, and discharge accused persons or commit them to the said court."[10]

Now the jurisdiction which they then "possessed" was, as already shown, concurrent with that of the minister. The consuls never did "possess" *exclusive* jurisdiction; consequently there was none such to retain. Their jurisdiction having always been concurrent, it so continued; and just as it had previously been concurrent with that of the minister, so now, under the act of 1906, it became concurrent, within the specified limits, with that of this court.[11]

Nor was this arrangement merely accidental. For it is well known that this court was established along the lines of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China (with which the author of the organic act, Congressman Denby, was somewhat familiar, having lived a decade in China[12]) and less than two years before the passage of said organic act an "Order in Council"[13] had been promulgated which contained the following provision

> "The Supreme Court shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial (Consular) Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order."

It is not uncommon for American Courts of equity to study their model, the old English High Court of Chancery, in determining any doubtful point of jurisdiction[14] and while we do not regard this question as doubtful the doctrine seems, nevertheless, pertinent.

II

Both of these causes arose in the consular district of Shanghai and the consular court for that district has had a legislative history of its own quite different from that of the other American Consular Courts in China. More than a decade ago Congress enacted:

> "The judicial authority and jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases now vested in and reserved to the consul-general of the United States at Shanghai, China, by the Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled 'An Act creating a United States court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof,' shall, subsequent to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, be vested in and exercised by *a vice-consul-general* of the United States, to be designated from time to time by the Secretary of State, and the *consul-general* at Shanghai shall thereafter be *relieved of his judicial functions.*"[15]

It seems clear that while this enactment was in force only "a vice-consul-general" could exercise the jurisdiction of the consular court for the district of Shanghai. But less than six years later Congress passed another act providing that

> "The *offices* of *vice-consul-general*, deputy consul-general and deputy consul *are abolished.*"[16]

1. Art. XXV; Malloy, Treaties, I, 202.
2. 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 140, sec. 3.
3. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 179, sec. 3.
4. Act of April 14, 1792, 1 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 24, sec. 2, p. 255.
5. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 179, sec. 1, p. 72.
6. 6 Id., sec. 3.
7. Id., sec. 9-11.
8. Secs. 4083 *et seq.*
9. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Sess. I, Ch. 3934, sec. 1.
10. Id., sec. 2.
11. For a somewhat similar situation, see Koons v. Dyer, Morris (Ia.) 127.
12. Far Eastern American Bar Association Publications, II, 14.
13. China and Corea order in Council (1904) sec. 23.
14. *Federal.* Hovey v. McDonald, 109 U. S. 150, 27 Law. ed., 888, 3 Sup. Ct., 136.
California. City of Pasadena v. Superior Court, 157 Cal. 781, 109 Pac. 620.
Massachusetts. Jones v. Boston Mill Corp, 4 Pick. 507, 16 Am. Dec. 358.
Missouri. State ex rel v. Dearing, 180 Mo. 53, 79 S. W. 454.
And see the writer's article "Equity," Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law (2nd ed.) II, 147, 154.
15. Act of March 2, 1909, 35 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Secs. II, Ch. 235, p. 679.
This in spite of the fact that the Secretary of State (Hamilton Fish) had ruled that a "deputy consul general" was not a "consular officer" within the meaning of U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4082. See Moore, International Law Digest, II, 518. Did this then remain a "consular court"?
16. Act of Feb. 5, 1915, 38 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Secs. III, Ch. 23, sec. 5, p. 806.

Here again British court legislation for China may have been the guide, for it provides that all

> "jurisdiction, civil and criminal, including any jurisdiction by this Order conferred expressly on a Provincial Court, shall for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction."[17]

But whatever the reason the conclusion seems irresistible that by abolishing the "office of vice-consul-general" Congress eliminated the only functionary who was then authorized to hold the consular court for the district of Shanghai and that its jurisdiction thereby lapsed. And, since, the jurisdiction of this court had previously been concurrent therewith and, in said consular district "exclusive" but for said court, its jurisdiction was necessarily merged in that of this court.

Whether the subsequent act,[18] declaring "judicial authority * * * vested in" another officer, was effective to undo such merger and recall such lapsed jurisdiction we need not now decide. For as we have found this court possessing concurrent jurisdiction from its beginning these demurrers must, in any event, necessarily be overruled.

It will be observed, however, that when said subsequent act was passed, the lapsed jurisdiction had fully accrued to, and become part of, this court's "exclusive jurisdiction." The subsequent act expresses no intent to impair that nor to affect this court in any way and

> "it is presumed the legislature would not effect a measure of so much importance as the ouster or restriction of the jurisdiction of the *superior* courts without an explicit ezpression of its intention."[19]

> "Statutes which merely give affirmatively jurisdiction to one court do not oust that previously existing in another court; and the jurisdiction of courts of equity, or of the *higher* courts proceeding according to the course of the common law, is never taken away except by plain words or by an equally plain intendment."[20]

> "The District Court is a court of *general jurisdiction*. To remove any class of cases out of such jurisdiction requires legislative action. Something more, too, than merely conferring jurisdiction upon another court."[21]

The rule is elementary that jurisdictional provisions "cannot be enlarged by intendment."[22] As was said by Chief Justice Marshall in a case[23] where it was sought by a liberal construction to give added powers to the Federal Supreme court:

> "Courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction."

If this is true of our highest tribunal it is much more so of the consular court which is one "of limited jurisdiction."[24]

In cause No. 736 it is alleged that there are certain "cash deposits * * at Cleveland, Ohio, estimated at $800. and it is claimed that this sum should be added to the items of local assets (less than G. $500.) to make the jurisdictional amount. But in view of the conclusion just announced it is likewise unnecessary to determine that question here. For, regardless of the amount, this court has, and must exercise, jurisdiction in both causes.

The demurrers are accordingly overruled.

17. China and Corea Order in Council (1905) sec. 21.
18. Act of March 4, 1915, 38 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Sess. III, Ch. 145, p. 1123.
19. Endlich, Inierpretation of Statutes, sec. 155.
20. Black, Interpretation of Laws, 122.
21. Koons v, Dyer, Morris (Ia.) 127.
22. Baker v. Chisholm, 3 Tex. 157.
23. *Ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cranch, 75, 2 Law. ed., 561.
24. The Spark v. Lee Choi Chum, 1 Sawy. 713, 22 Fed. Cas. 871.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MABEL ESTHER SEBRING ROBERTS, Deceased.

Cause No. 748
Special Proceeding No, 283
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent; that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY P. ROBERTS,
Administrator,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

March 14, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK JOHN STANLEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 737
Estate No. 279
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
49, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 1, 1919.